Trade and Industry

News from DTI 10 January 1974 10p

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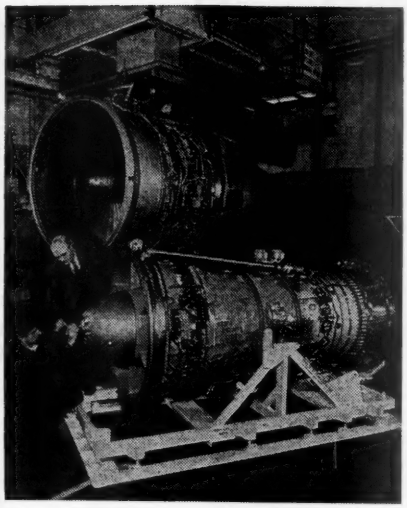

The Rolls-Royce Industrial RB 211 is off the ground! Or, as the picture shows, on the ground, with its forerunner, the aero-engine, suspended above it for comparison. With the world's pumping needs rapidly growing, there's a big potential for the industrial engine. It can burn various indigenous fuels. As an encouragement to Rolls-Royce, sales of its Avon for industrial use have reached 600.

Trade and Industry

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New Year's Honours for services to export

THE following awards were cited 'for services to export' in the New Year's Honours list:

Knights Bachelor

Ralph Ellis Brook	President, Association of British Chambers of Commerce
Jan Alfred Lewando	Chairman, Carrington Viyella

CMG

J. R. M. Whitehorn	Deputy director-general, Confederation of British Industry

CBE

C. L. G. Baker	Lately chairman, Dunlop Angus Industry Group
T. N. Beckett	Managing director, Ford Motor Co.
A. Cross	Vice chairman, Redifon
A. Katz	Deputy chairman, Mettoy Co.
J. Lindsay	Lately chairman, Cake and Biscuit Alliance
B. F. W. Scott	Managing director and deputy chairman, J. Lucas (Industries)
H. Simon	Chairman and joint managing director, Evode Holdings

OBE

R. H. T. Alexander	Managing director, General Electric Co. Overseas Services
P. Balint	Chairman, Gunson's Sortex
F. Caplin	Technical adviser to Board of Racal-BCC
C. W. Edwards	Director, Bridport-Gundry (Holdings)
M. McLuskey	Director, Beck and Pollitzer Contracts
M. J. Rogers	Chief executive, Lloyd's Common Market Secretariat
A. W. A. Rundle	Lately chairman, executive, A. Gallenkamp and Co.
S. F. Wheatcroft	Member, Economic Development Committee for Movements of Exports

MBE

Miss A. B. Allen	Chairman, Simon May and Co.
G. J. Brant	Director, group export sales, York Trailer Co.
J. B. Brettle	New models and projects co-ordination manager, Austin Morris Power and Transmission Division, British Leyland (UK)
M. Galewski	Assistant group sales controller, Tioxide International
W. A. B. Laidlaw	Export sales director, Liner Concrete Machinery Co.
W. A. Millar	Group merchandising manager, Coats Patons
E. W. T. Mitchell	Export manager, Burton's Gold Medal Biscuits
R. Parker	Technical director, Redler Conveyors
M. Peters (M. M. Piotrkowska)	Lately chairman, Associated Fashion Designers of London
G. Walker	European sales manager, Darchem
D. F. Wheal	Managing director, British Van Heusen Co.
J. G. Wood	Chief projects engineer, Weir Westgarth

'Spotlight USA': Conference on US safety laws and British exports

ARRANGEMENTS for this two-day conference, to be held in London on February 20 and 21, have now been finalised. It is organised by the BOTB's scheme, Technical Help to Exporters. Three top US officials will address the conference on the latest Federal legislation affecting exporters. They will represent the Environmental Protection Agency, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and the Office of Occupational Health.

'This conference is very important,' said Mr. J. G. Gaddes, Director of the British Standards Institution and Chairman of the Conference. 'The legislation to be discussed affects the majority of British imports to the USA.' Details and application forms may be obtained from Les Miles, THE, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, HB1 1BR.

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Coal supply and the need for electricity restrictions

The Minister for Industry, Mr. Tom Boardman issued the following statement on January 1.

The position in mid-December when the Government took the decision that it was necessary to reduce electricity consumption by 20 per cent was as follows.

The effect of the miners' overtime ban on coal production had been to run down stocks of coal at the power stations.

STOCKS OF COAL AT CEGB AND SSEB POWER STATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

	(million tons)		
	1972	1973	
October 27-28	17.1	19.6	
November 3-4	17.2	19.3	
November 10-11	17.4	19.1	November 12 miners' overtime ban
November 17-18	17.2	18.6	November 15 electricity restrictions
November 24-25	17.0	18.0	
December 1-2	16.9	17.0	
December 8-9	16.9	16.2	December 13, 20 per cent electricity restrictions announced
December 15-16	16.9	15.5	

As the above table shows, over the five weeks between the start of the miners' overtime ban and the coming into effect of the electricity restrictions announced on December 13, power station coal stocks fell by 3.6 million tons: in the corresponding period of last winter they fell by only ½ million tons. In the fortnight immediately preceding the decision, the rate of stock rundown had averaged 0.9 million tons a week. Projections by the electricity authorities were that, at the reduced level of coal deliveries and the rate of electricity consumption then current, stocks would continue to decline at this rate and would reach a critical level by end January/early February, even allowing for some increased availability of oil.

Oil-fired stations account for 20 per cent of the total generating capacity. The CEGB had planned to use 30 per cent less oil this winter than last in order to maximise its use of home produced coal in accordance with the Coal Industry Act 1973. As a result of the reduction in coal supplies, the Government arranged for oil supplies to the CEGB to be increased and the power stations now have oil in stock sufficient for three weeks' use of their oil burning stations.

Our integrated electricity supply system requires a balanced distribution of stocks between power stations in order to function normally. Because of some unevenness in the distribution of stocks at power stations and physical handling difficulties a progressive disruption of the electricity system begins to occur when the overall stock level gets down to about 7 million tons and thereafter unplanned disconnections can be expected within days. Below this stock level services essential to the life and health of the community would be imperilled.

A continued stock rundown of nearly 1 million tons a week, with a greater rundown over the Christmas/New Year holiday period, when the NCB advised that little coal would be produced, would have reduced the 16.2 million tons of power station stocks at December 8 to the critical level of about 7 million tons within eight or nine weeks—by early February. But this position could have been reached even sooner. For example, if the weather were exceptionally cold, power stations might have to burn an extra 2 million tons of coal over the period. And there could be no certainty of coal deliveries to the power stations being maintained even at their reduced level, if the industrial action in the mines or on the railways were intensified. Accordingly, widespread and unplanned disconnections could have arisen before the end of January unless electricity demand were substantially reduced.

Although NCB now hold about 11 million tons of coal in stock, only 4 million tons of it is suitable for power stations and nearly half of that is in South Wales and consists of qualities which for technical reasons can only be used in South Wales power stations. NCB's general reserve of power station coal is thus about 2 million tons. To the extent that this coal can be moved to power stations, the position there would be eased. But in the best recent week, only about 180,000 tons of stock was moved.

Unplanned disconnections would disrupt electricity supplies and jeopardise essential services. The electricity authorities advised that if this risk were to be averted and power station coal stocks maintained above the critical level throughout the winter, it was necessary to reduce electricity consumption, and so power station fuel use, by a further 20 per cent from mid-December. This should save about ½ million tons of coal a week and with the present rate of deliveries enable the power stations to keep stocks above the critical level until the peak winter demand begins to tail off about the end of March.

Nearly half the electricity used at this time of year is in the home and the other half is used by industry and commerce. The Government is therefore looking to both sectors to achieve commensurate savings. Without the three days a week restriction on electricity use by industry and commerce the critical stock level would be reached well before the winter level of electricity demand could be expected to fall.

The decision by the EPEA to lift their ban on out of hours working is welcome and will have two beneficial consequences. First, it will allow the electricity generating authorities to make the fullest use of their nuclear capacity, with a consequent saving over the rest of this winter of over 1 million tons of coal. Second, if a system of rota cuts becomes necessary it should now be possible to give limited protection to some essential services.

Since the electricity restrictions took effect on December 17, we have saved about 1 million tons of coal. The stock rundown in the week ended December 22 was limited to ½ million tons; and in Christmas week instead of an expected rundown of 1¼ million tons, we lost only ¾ million tons. The current stock level (end December) of CEGB and SSEB power stations is estimated to be 14.2 million tons. If we can maintain the planned saving in consumption and supplies continue at the present rate this should see us through the winter without stocks getting down to the critical level.

Electricity restrictions progress report

On January 4 Mr. Boardman announced that from Monday to Thursday of that week the electricity restrictions saved 22 per cent of the consumption that would normally have been expected. This, he said, was still 3 per cent short of the 25 per cent target saving.

'The outlook for fuel supplies remains uncertain and the need to save electricity is as great as ever', said Mr. Boardman. 'I must urge everyone to continue exercising the utmost economy in their use of electricity.

'The efforts made by the great majority . . . have been most impressive. Nevertheless, the DTI and its regional offices have been and are receiving many applications from industry and commerce for special concessions to meet requirements of particular users of electricity. They have throughout sought to avoid rigid attitudes but the overriding need to conserve electricity means that concessions or extra flexibility can only be granted in the most exceptional circumstances. I appeal therefore to industry and commerce not to make applications to the regional offices except where absolutely necessary.'

Three day working in commerce and industry

DETAILED information about electricity areas specified in the recent Department of Trade and Industry Order covering three day working in industry and commerce (The Electricity (Industrial & Commercial Use Control) (No 2) Order 1973) is available in local offices and showrooms of electricity boards throughout the country. It will also be available in town halls and other public places. It will show, in the form of maps and schedules, the different groupings—V2, W1, W2, etc—into which electricity board areas are divided for the purposes of the restrictions on the use of electricity which came into force, under the Order, on December 31.

Mr. Peter Walker outlines industrial and energy prospects for 1974

'1973 and 1974 may well in fact be remembered in history as the years of the energy crisis but in British history they will find a place as the years in which we took powerful action to secure Britain's energy supplies for the future.' said Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, in Birmingham on December 31.

In his review of the year, Mr. Walker said:

'In January 1973 I created the North Sea Offshore Supplies Office which under Chris Chataway's leadership has become the progress chaser for obtaining oil and gas from the depths of the ocean at the fastest possible speed that technology will allow.

'In March 1973 we passed the Coal Industry Act so as to provide the financial means of turning declining coal production into increasing coal production.

'In July 1973 we contracted to buy the vast gas resources of that part of the Frigg field that belongs to the Norwegians.

'In September 1973 I announced a total reorganisation of our nuclear industry so that the 1980s would be a decade of Britain obtaining an enormous increase of nuclear energy for our power stations.

'Early in 1974 we will announce the first stage of a national investment programme for nuclear power stations.

'Later in 1974 we will agree to provide the investment necessary to develop the exciting Selby coal seam, the largest coal seam to be developed in Britain this century.

'Throughout 1974 our offshore oil and gas developments will be given all of the priority of a major wartime offensive. The purpose is simply to obtain every barrel of oil at the earliest possible moment.

'1974 is no year for unnecessary industrial action that sabotages our commercial revival. It is the year when every person should strive to apply their individual energies to exploit our national and international opportunities.'

Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958

DEALERS IN SECURITIES

THE following changes have taken place in the lists of dealers in securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958.

Licensed dealers

Additions:

Banque du Rhone, S.A., Bankside House, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 4AL.

Standard Guarantee Co. (London) Ltd., 97 Mortimer Street, London W1N 8DP.

Hambro-Mitsui Ltd., 41 Bishopsgate, London EC2.

Morley (Geoffrey Morley & Partners) Ltd., 84 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4.

Deletions:

The Nomura Securities Co. Ltd., Gerrard House, 31-45 Gresham Street, London EC2.

Change of address:

City & Cranbrook Securities Ltd., Suites 4-5, de Walden Court, 85 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 7RA.

Surinvest Ltd.,140A South Street, Dorking, Surrey.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Ltd., 62-63, Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP.

Exempted dealers

Additions:

First International Bancshares Ltd., 16 St. Helen's Place, London EC3A 6BY.

Deletions:

Dalton Barton & Co. Ltd., Hyde Park House, 60 Knightsbridge, London SW1.

AUTHORISED UNIT TRUST SCHEMES

THE following amendments have taken place in the list of unit trust schemes authorised under Section 17 of the Act and published in Part 5 of the 1973 Particulars of Dealers in Securities and of Unit Trusts.

DELETE		
Mallet & Wedderburn Unit Trust Managers Limited	The Overseas Unit Trust	Midland Bank Trust Company Ltd, Poultry, London EC2
AND REPLACE BY		
JL Consumer Fund Managers Ltd	JL International Consumer Fund	Midland Bank Trust Co. Ltd, Poultry, London EC2
DELETE		
Vavasseur Unit Management Ltd, 15/16 America Square, Crosswall, London EC3	Vavasseur Oil and Energy Trust	Midland Bank Trust Co. Ltd, Poultry, London EC2
AND REPLACE BY		
Vavasseur Unit Management Ltd, 15/16 America Square, Crosswall, London EC3	Vavasseur Oil and Natural Resources Trust	Midland Bank Trust Co. Ltd, Poultry, London EC2

AMALGAMATIONS

Vavasseur International Mining Fund amalgamated with Vavasseur Oil and Natural Resources Trust with effect from December 1, 1973.

Industry Act loans and Interest Relief Grants

IN the light of rises in commercial interest rates, the maximum rate of Interest Relief Grant and the interest rates for loans under Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 are increased with effect from January 2. The new rates apply to all new offers.

The rate of Interest Relief Grant available in those cases where it would be appropriate to allow an interest free period is being increased from 11½ per cent to 12 per cent. Firms may now qualify for an Interest Relief Grant of up to 12 per cent for up to two years and then at the rate of 3 per cent for up to a further four years making the new maximum grant 36 per cent of the loan which would otherwise have been made available from public funds.

The concessionary interest rate on loans under Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 is increased from 9½ per cent to 10 per cent. The 'broadly commercial' rate of interest on loans for modernisation projects not providing additional employment is also being increased.

The guidelines for the normal use of the Section 7 powers were originally announced on October 2, 1972. Projects qualifying for Regional Selective Assistance under Section 7 of the Industry Act fall into two broad categories:

A New projects and expansions which create additional employment in the Assisted Areas.

B Projects for modernisation and rationalisation which will not provide extra jobs but will maintain or safeguard existing employment.

Interest Relief Grants are an alternative to loans at preferential rates for projects in Category A creating net additional employment, and are calculated on the loan from public funds which would otherwise have been made. The rate of grant has relation to commercial interest rates and the maximum rate available in those cases where the accord of an interest free period on a concessionary loan would be appropriate, has been increased from 11½ per cent to 12 per cent. Loans for projects in Category A are at rates which vary from time to time and have relation to commercial interest rates but are normally somewhat lower. The rate was 9½ per cent before the change. In the light of the movement of other relevant rates the concessionary rate has been increased to 10 per cent. Category B projects are assisted only where finance cannot reasonably be obtained from commercial sources; the assistance is in the form of loans at broadly commercial interest rates. These are also being increased to reflect the rise in commercial interest rates.

At the end of January London is the most important place in the Hardware World

The 20th HTF will be the largest and most comprehensive trade fair of its kind. Over 700 exhibitors, 30% of whom will show goods manufactured outside Britain will occupy the whole Olympia complex. Nearly 40,000 products for home, garden and workshop will be on show, many of them for the first time. Which is why the HTF attracts over 15,000 foreign visitors.

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Telex: UE Chamcom London 888941

INTERNATIONAL HARDWARE TRADES FAIR
Jan 28th–Feb 1st, 1974 Olympia London

VAT: changes made by Statutory Instruments

THE following Statutory Instruments have been laid before Parliament:

The Value Added Tax (General) (No. 2) Order 1973 (S.I. 1973 No. 2151) price 8p (by post 11p).

The main purpose of the Order, which comes into operation on March 1, 1974, is to zero-rate certain exports of services which have hitherto been chargeable with VAT. The Order will also make some other changes in the description of supplies which are zero-rated or exempt from value added tax under Schedules 4 and 5 of the Finance Act 1972.

The Value Added Tax (Finance and Insurance) (No. 2) Order 1973 (S.I. 1973 No. 2150) price 3p (by post 6p).

This Order is made under Item 5 of Group 9, Schedule 4 to the Finance Act 1972 and will zero-rate the supply of certain financial services supplied to non-residents; it will continue the existing zero-rating of most marine, aviation and transport insurance, other overseas insurance and financial services supplied in connection with exports. This Order also comes into operation on March 1, 1974.

The Value Added Tax (General) (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations 1973 (S.I. 1973 No. 2123) price 3p (by post 6p).

The Regulations, which come into operation on January 10, 1974, provide for the zero-rating of supplies of freight containers of the type designed for use in international transport, subject to Customs and Excise being satisfied that they are to be exported and to compliance with such conditions as the Commissioners of Customs and Excise may impose.

Further information can be obtained from any Customs and Excise VAT Office.

Copies of notices of assessment

FOR some years the Inland Revenue has provided on request copies of Schedule D, Corporation Tax and Capital Gains Tax assessments for an agent where the taxpayer's main source of income is a trade or profession.

The Inland Revenue now announce that, with effect from April 6, 1974, a taxpayer may authorise an agent to receive a copy of any assessment made by an Inspector of Taxes. A new form (64-8 (New)) is being provided to cater both for the taxpayer who wishes to extend the scope of an authority made under the earlier arrangements and one who has not previously authorised or been able to authorise copies of assessments to be sent to an agent. Supplies of the new form can be obtained on request from any Tax Office and any existing stocks of the earlier authority form (64-8) should then be scrapped.

No action need be taken where a taxpayer does not wish to extend the scope of an existing authority, which will continue to be honoured. However, in such a case, unless the taxpayer advises his Inspector of Taxes to the contrary, the original authority will normally be regarded as covering assessments made at other than the basic rate of tax on United Kingdom dividends and tax credits, or on income which has suffered or which is deemed to have suffered tax at source (and any necessary explanatory forms required to accompany a notice of such an assessment).

Where a taxpayer has two, or more, agents dealing with different aspects of his tax affairs and he wishes to make separate authorisations, or where there is only one agent but he does not deal with all the tax affairs, form 64-8 (New) should not be completed. The taxpayer concerned should write to each Inspector known to be responsible for making assessments on him setting out precisely the arrangements he desires.

Mr. Peter Walker dismisses appeals against Atlantic route licences

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has dismissed BOAC's appeals against the Civil Aviation Authority's decisions to grant licences to British Caledonian Airways to operate services to Boston and Toronto.

Certificates of origin: issuing bodies

THE following organisations have been designated by the United Kingdom Government for the purpose of issuing certificates of origin under Article 11 of the International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs formalities 1923:

Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce
Ayr Chamber of Commerce

Barnsley & District Chamber of Commerce
Batley & Birstall Chamber of Commerce
Birkenhead Chamber of Commerce
Birmingham Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Blackburn & District Chamber of Commerce
Bolton & District Chamber of Commerce
Bradford Chamber of Commerce
Brighton & Hove Chamber of Commerce & Trade
Bristol Chamber of Commerce & Shipping
Burnley & District Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Burton upon Trent & District Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Bury & District Chamber of Commerce

Cambridge Chamber of Commerce
Cardiff Chamber of Commerce
Carlisle Chamber of Commerce
*Chester & North Wales Chamber of Commerce
*Chesterfield Chamber of Commerce
Colchester and District Chamber of Trade & Commerce
Coventry Chamber of Commerce
Croydon Chamber of Commerce

Derby & Derbyshire Chamber of Commerce
Dewsbury Chamber of Commerce
Doncaster Chamber of Commerce
Dudley & District Chamber of Commerce
Dundee Chamber of Commerce

Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce & Manufactures
Exeter & District Chamber of Commerce

Forth Valley Chamber of Commerce (Falkirk)

Glasgow Chamber of Commerce
Gloucester & County Chamber of Commerce
Goole Chamber of Commerce & Shipping
Grantham Chamber of Commerce
Great Grimsby Chamber of Commerce & Shipping
Great Yarmouth Chamber of Commerce
Greenock Chamber of Commerce & Manufactures

Halifax & District Chamber of Commerce
Huddersfield & Spen Valley Chamber of Commerce
Hull Chamber of Commerce & Shipping

Ipswich Chamber of Commerce & Shipping
Isle of Man Chamber of Commerce (Douglas)
Isle of Wight Chamber of Commerce (Newport)

Jersey Chamber of Commerce (St. Helier)

Kendal & District Incorporated Chamber of Commerce & Manufactures
Kidderminster Chamber of Commerce (Birmingham)
Kirkcaldy & East Fife Chamber of Commerce

Lancaster, Morecambe & District Chamber of Commerce (Lancaster)
Leeds Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Leicester & County Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Leith Chamber of Commerce
Lincoln Chamber of Commerce
London Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Lowestoft Chamber of Commerce
Luton, Dunstable & District Chamber of Commerce (Luton)

Manchester Chamber of Commerce
Medway Chamber of Commerce
Merseyside Chamber of Commerce & Industry (Liverpool)
Mid Herts Chamber of Commerce

Neath, Briton Ferry & District Chamber of Commerce (Neath)
Newark Chamber of Commerce
*Newhaven & District Chamber of Commerce
Newport & Monmouthshire Chamber of Commerce
North Lindsey Chamber of Commerce
North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Northampton & County Chamber of Commerce
Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce & Industry (Belfast)
Norwich Chamber of Commerce
Nottingham Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Oldham & District Chamber of Commerce
Ossett Chamber of Commerce

Paisley Chamber of Commerce & Industry Ltd.
Perthshire Chamber of Commerce (Perth)
Plymouth Chamber of Trade & Commerce
Poole, Bournemouth & District Chamber of Commerce (Bournemouth)
Port of Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce
Port Talbot Chamber of Commerce & Shipping
Preston & District Chamber of Commerce

Reading Chamber of Commerce & Trade
Rochdale & District Chamber of Commerce
Rotherham & District Chamber of Commerce
Rugby Chamber of Commerce

Sheffield Chamber of Commerce & Manufactures
Slough & District Chamber of Commerce & Industry (Branch issuing office) also at London Airport (Heathrow)
South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce (Hawick)
Southampton Chamber of Commerce
Southend Chamber of Trade, Commerce & Industry.
Stockport Chamber of Commerce
Swansea Chamber of Commerce & Shipping

Telford Chamber of Industry and Commerce Ltd.
Teesside and District Chamber of Commerce
Royal Tunbridge Wells Chamber of Trade
Tyne & Wear Chamber of Commerce (Newcastle upon Tyne)

Wakefield Chamber of Commerce & Shipping
Walsall Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Warrington Chamber of Commerce
*Westbury Chamber of Commerce & Trade
City of Westminster Chamber of Commerce
*Widnes Chamber of Commerce
*Wigan & District Chamber of Commerce
Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Worcester Chamber of Commerce

*Does NOT certify movement certificates

The list previously published in *Trade and Industry* of July 5, 1973, is hereby cancelled.

Information for exporters

Exporters are informed that foreign Customs authorities may refuse certificates of origin other than those issued by organisations designated by the Department of Trade and Industry and listed above. Exporters are advised that difficulties may also arise over documents which do no more than authenticate the signature of the declarer (even if the signature of the declarer is later officially authenticated).

Refusal by foreign Customs authorities to accept certificates of origin or difficulties arising, for the reasons given above, are almost bound to lead to delay in delivery of the goods concerned, and may in certain circumstances lead to forfeiture of the goods, or in the imposition of financial penalties, or both.

Chambers of Commerce seeking designation to issue certificates of origin universally acceptable to foreign Customs authorities under the provisions of international Conventions should apply in the first instance to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, 68 Queen Street, London EC4N 1SN, as the ABCC acts as an advisory body to the Department of Trade and Industry on these matters.

Clearance of merger proposals under the Fair Trading Act 1973

ON the information at present before him, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, has decided not to refer the following proposed mergers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973:

Gallaher Ltd./Forbuoys Ltd.

Thorn Electrical Industries Ltd./Clarkson International Tools Ltd.

Unilever Ltd. and Kennedy's (Builders Merchants) Ltd.

Proposed acquisition by Eagle Star of Bernard Sunley Investment Trust and Grovewood Securities

SIR Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, has decided to refer the proposed acquisition by Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd. of Bernard Sunley Investment Trust, and Grovewood Securities Ltd., to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission for investigation and report under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973. The Commission are being required to make their report within four months.

The decision to make a reference to the Commission does not in any way prejudge the question of whether or not the merger concerned is contrary to the public interest. It is for the Commission to report on this after investigation.

Thermal conductivity of gases in metric units

THE DTI's National Engineering Laboratory, East Kilbride, Glasgow, has compiled a new book of tables giving values for thermal conductivity of the rare gases. It can be used by design engineers for heat-transfer and fluid-flow calculations. It is also for calibration by scientists engaged on experimental or theoretical work.

The book, 'Thermal Conductivity of Gases in Metric Units', costs 63p (70p by post). It is available from HMSO bookshops all over Britain.

Report of the Government Chemist

THE Report of the Government Chemist for 1972 has been published and is available from HMSO, price £1.15.

The Laboratory has continued to keep a close watch on the scientific aspects of environmental pollution, the quality of the nation's food and the public health. The Laboratory has also continued to give technical support to HM Customs and Excise, and to the identification of crude and weathered oils from pollution incidents in and around the UK.

TYRES

and

Graded Waste Rubber and raw materials for the Rubber Industry

World Wide Exporters

WILLIAM TYZACK

FIRST AVENUE

EDMONTON, LONDON, N.18

TEL: 01-807 2150

Towards cleaner seas

THE December 20, 1973, issue of *Trade and Industry* contained an article on the recent London International Conference on Marine Pollution entitled 'Towards cleaner seas'. On page 639, under a section in the article on sewage and garbage discharge control, we referred to the prohibition of the discharge of 'contaminated food wastes' within three miles of a coastline. This should have read 'comminuted food wastes'. We apologise for this error.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the date specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
November 28, 1973		
950,017	Johannes Petrus Bakker	Apparatus for carrying persons
1,079,991	Hawker Siddeley Dynamics Ltd.	Electrical means for use in determining or indicating the position or movement of an element
1,097,021	Hawker Siddeley Dynamics Ltd.	Frequency comparison devices
1,288,257	Hans Viessmann	Boilers
1,296,836	Agfa-Gevaert (formerly Gevaert-Agfa NV)	Antistatic polyester film
1,305,007	Chinoin Gyogyszer-Es Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara Rt	A novel chloro-pyrazine derivative and its use for the preparation of 2-[*p*-amino-benzene-sulphonamido]-3-methoxy-pyrazine
1,316,491	Eugene Martinez and Robert Harris Reibel	Projectors
1,323,901	Glaverbel	Apparatus for bending sheet material
November 30, 1973		
921,420	Heinemanns Electric Co.	Electric circuit breaker and latch structure
982,993	Heinemanns Electric Co.	Multipole circuit breaker units
982,994	Heinemanns Electric Co.	Multipole circuit breaker units
1,009,880	Heinemanns Electric Co.	Improved arc extinguishing structure for circuit breakers
1,011,422	Heinemanns Electric Co.	Improved circuit breakers
1,058,485	Heinemanns Electric Co.	Auxiliary tripping electro-magnet in combination with an automatic electric circuit breaker
1,061,264	Heinemanns Electric Co.	Circuit breakers
1,131,874	Heinemanns Electric Co.	Improved telescopic linkage mechanism in a circuit breaker unit
December 5, 1973		
1,109,781	Coal Industry (Patents) Ltd.	Rotary cutting heads for mining machines
1,110,831	Coal Industry (Patents) Ltd.	Flow meter monitoring of a system of mine roof supports
1,160,451	Coal Industry (Patents) Ltd.	Fixed increment advance of face conveyors
1,198,690	Laboratoires Laroche Navarron	New biguanides
1,199,536	Ethylene-Plastique SA	Manufacture of tubular films and tubing consisting of thermoplastic material
1,200,231	Ethylene-Plastique SA	Preparation of polythiiranes
1,138,587	Gevaert-Agfa NV	Photographic material
1,201,003	Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft	Silver halide colour photographic material
1,278,012	Kreco Developments Ltd.	Closed circuit hydraulic device
1,304,902	Kreco Developments Ltd.	Improved hinge assembly

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. ARMITAGE
Comptroller

Proceedings under Section 16 of the Patents Act 1949

'DEVISERS' of the invention mentioned as inventors following application under the above Section. The inventors' names are shown in italics.

1336526	Nederlandse Optiek- en Instrumentenfabriek	*Willem Thomas Bolk*
1339862	N.V. Optische Industrie 'De Oude Delft'	*Mulder and Houtkamp*

GOVERNMENT SALES

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

January 10, 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Memorial Hall, High Street, Chatham, Kent

Auctioneers: Fuller Horsey Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel: 01-248 7954)

The lots include, Swift and Dean Smith and Grace SS and SC lathes; Bennie punching and shearing machine; Asquith radial drills; Murray Patterson pipe bending machine; Mather and Platt centrifugal pumps; Wallis-Stevens diesel road roller; Fordson Major tractor; Land Rover fire tender; charging sets; cable; steel tubing; bar; sheets and flats; photographic equipment; aircraft cameras; electronic test equipment; MT and motor cycle spares; Goodyear tyres for earthmoving equipment and other tyres; white and coloured blankets; khaki greatcoats and other service clothing; mixed, cotton, woollen and canvas rags; DMS and ankle boots, furniture; coal scuttles; crockery, kitchen utensils and numerous other effects.

January 16-17, 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Ordnance Storage & Disposal Depot, RAOC, Ruddington, Notts NG11 6NZ

Auctioneers: Walker Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham NG1 2GL (Tel: 0602-54272)

350 Commercial vehicles including Heavy Duty Trucks, Tractors, Breakdown vehicles, 120 Trailers, 21 Refuellers, Bedford TK Plat & D/Side trucks, Bedford RL 7 ton trucks and Mighty Antar 50 ton tractors. 400 Saloons, Limousines, Estate cars, Mini buses and Light vans. 225 Land-Rovers, Bedford 15 hp vans and utility vans. Motor cycles. Mobile cranes by Coles and Jones. Tractors and Loading shovels by Bray, Chaseside and Michigan. Machinery trucks, Agricultural tractors, Factory trucks, Fire tenders, Fork lift trucks, Graders, Snow ploughs, Excavators by Blaw Knox, NCK, Ruston Bucyrus. Scrapers by Birtley and Vickers. Aveling Barford dumpers, NCK Dragline, Drag shovel and Piling equipment.

WARNING—Electricity Emergency

Watch these advertisements for dates of sales. Dates may be altered at short notice because of the special economy measures to conserve electricity.

January 24, 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Regional Depot RAOC, Morton-on-Lugg, Hereford HR4 8DS

Auctioneers: Russell Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20/21 King Street, Hereford HR4 9DB (Tel: 0432-55441)

Fork lift trucks; motor cycles; generators; water purification plants; compressors; trailers; lathes; circular saws; woodworking machines; charging sets and battery chargers; batteries; tyres; hydraulic and screw jacks; aircraft-MT-wireless and electrical spares; ammunition boxes; transformers; oscilloscopes; radio receivers; cameras; film; binoculars; watches; steel wardrobes; tables; chairs; wardrobes, etc; clothing; linen sheets; white and coloured blankets; and a large collection of other miscellaneous stores.

Catalogues of the above sales, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc., are available from the relevant auctioneers from two weeks prior and up to the date of the sale, price 10p (postal orders only).

Sale by Tender Machine Tools

Borer; radial drills; grinders; capstan, turret and centre lathes; milling machines; press brake; gear, sawing, slotting and die sinking machines, etc.

Location: Nottingham.

Permission to view on presentation of tender forms only, obtainable from: Directorate of Sales Supply 6aiv, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6HE.

Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m. on January 31, 1974.

SHIRLAW, ALLAN & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, HAMILTON

SALE OF RADIO STATION EQUIPMENT, DIESEL-ALTERNATOR SETS, SWITCHGEAR, POWER CABLES, FLUORESCENT LIGHTS, STORAGE TANKS, PREFABRICATED and ROMNEY TYPE BUILDINGS, LATTICE STEEL MASTS, ETC.,

including

Bellis & Morcom 93.75 K.V.A. and Blackstone 168.75 K.V.A. A.C. 415/3/50 Diesel-Alternator Sets; Broom & Wade N1 Diesel-Driven Air Compressor; Heenan & Froude and Serck Water Coolers; Mono 1″ and Stothert & Pitt 1½″ Electric Pumps; 2 S.T.C. 10 K.W. Model T.1506 Long Wave High Power Water-Cooled Radio Transmitters; 2 Aerial Tuning Coils; 3 Lattice Steel Masts, 325′ high; Ferranti 300 K.V.A. Moving Coil Voltage Regulator; Bonar Long 150 K.V.A. 11,000/400-Volt Transformer; S.T.C. 38.5 K.V.A.r. Capacitor; 2 M.E.C. Circuit Breaker Panels; Electrical Control and Starting Gear; Power Cables; 30 Fluorescent Light Fittings; 4 Copperad 5 K.W. Electric Fan Unit Heaters; 9 Heatovent Tubular Heaters; Copper Cylinder, with Immersion Heater; 2 Cylindrical Diesel Storage Tanks 12′ × 6′; Braithwaite Sectional M.S. Water Tank, 20′ × 20′ × 4′; 6 Fuel and Water Feed Tanks; Wooden Erection, 62′ × 20′ × 7′; 2 Prefabricated Buildings, 140′ × 26′ × 12′ and 90′ × 26′ × 8′; Steel-Framed Corrugated Iron Romney Type Building, 40′ × 30′, etc.

AT GALDENOCH RADIO STATION (Near Leswalt), By STRANRAER,

ON WEDNESDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 1974

AT 12 NOON PROMPT

SHIRLAW, ALLAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 5 KEITH STREET, HAMILTON, ML3 7BL, have received instructions from National Air Traffic Services, Atlantic House, Prestwick, to Sell, by Auction, as above.

ON VIEW MORNING OF SALE. CATALOGUES FROM AUCTIONEERS

HAMILTON, JANUARY, 1974 **Tel. No. Hamilton 29211/2**

Libya: ban on British goods

THE Department of Trade and Industry has been informed by the British Embassy in Tripoli, Libya, that the Libyan Government has banned the import of a wide range of British consumer products, as shown in the attached list. Exact details of the items covered under some headings, eg food preparations, cloth, bags, are not yet known.

The British Embassy in Libya is still seeking official notification of the ban and clarification of how it is to be applied. The Embassy understands, however, that the following steps have been taken to implement the ban:

(a) the Import Licensing section of the Ministry of Economy has been instructed not to issue licences for 'embargoed' items from the United Kingdom;
(b) Libyan commercial banks have been directed not to open letters of credit or to make monetary transfers for the 'embargoed' items;
(c) the Libyan Embassy in London has been instructed not to authenticate certificates of origin for the 'embargoed' items.

The British Embassy has been given an oral assurance that goods in process of shipment before the ban was introduced (on or about December 8) will still be admitted to Libya and payment for them transferred. The Embassy is seeking written confirmation of this, together with clarification of the position of goods ordered but not in process of shipment before the ban was introduced. It appears that goods for which the Libyan Embassy in London has already authenticated certificates of origin will be allowed in and paid for. Suppliers of embargoed goods already en route and for which certificates of origin have not already been authenticated, must get the Libyan Embassy to do so immediately. If the Embassy refuses to authenticate the documents the exporter should direct the vessel carrying the shipment not to discharge it (if this is possible). Even if the Embassy does authenticate the documents now, this is no guarantee that the goods will be allowed in and paid for and, in this case, exporters must decide whether or not to have their goods discharged. Suppliers of embargoed goods ordered but not shipped are advised not to ship unless and until their customers can open a letter of credit to be released against presentation of shipping documents. The advice given above may not cover every conceivable case but in general exporters are advised to err on the side of caution if they are in doubt.

EMBARGOED BRITISH CONSUMER GOODS

Live cattle
Live poultry
Fresh or frozen meat
Dairy products and fresh milk
Cheese
Fresh fish
Processed and preserved fish
Fresh and dried wheat and various grains
Wheat flour
Flour made from other grain
Ordinary and high quality bakery products
Confectionery items made of almonds and nuts
Jam
Fruit juice
Dried fruits
Fresh vegetables
Dried vegetables
Sugar
Confectionery products and sweets
Coffee
Raw cocoa
Powdered cocoa
Tea
Tea extract
Spices
Nutmegs
Wild thyme
Mustard
Food preparations
Vegetable oils
Animal fat
Mineral waters
Tobacco
Cigarettes
Dry batteries
Household electric light bulbs
Motorcycles
Bicycles
Non-motorised vehicles
Children's bicycles and cars
Products made of rubber
Tyres
Mineral fuel
Lubricants
Petroleum products
Products made of stone, gypsum or asbestos
Ceramics and ceramic products
Glass and glass products
Doors and windows
Wooden furniture
Metal furniture
Yarns and threads
Cloth
Blankets
Carpets and rugs
Tents
Bags
Raw hides
Footwear
Leather goods
Children's toys

CRE ext. 5358/5225 or EDB ext 475/420

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Effect of the floating of sterling on UK import quotas

ALTHOUGH sterling has been floating since June 1972, there are apparently still some goods ordered earlier that are being imported under quota restrictions. If the quotas are expressed in sterling and business is normally done in another currency importers' allocations may fall short of orders placed on the reasonable assumption that the goods would be licensed in the event. Any importer in such circumstances may apply for an *ex gratia* licence to cover the shortfall. Such applications will be considered only if the importer provides evidence that the original contract was made before June 1972, that it was in a currency other than sterling, and that the order could not reasonably be reduced to fit his allocation.

In any cases other than those described above, importers with allocations under quotas expressed in sterling are expected to limit their import within the original allocation. In placing orders since the floating of sterling importers would be expected to have taken account of the uncertain value of their allocation. If imports in excess of allocations take place, other than in the special circumstances already mentioned, goods imported in excess of allocations will be liable to seizure by HM Customs. Importers may, however, apply for *ex gratia* licences if they consider they can justify their failure to keep within their allocations. No assurance can be given that any extra licences will be granted, but if they are this would be at the expense of future allocations under such quotas.

Import Duties (Developing Countries) Order

THE Import Duties (Developing Countries) No. 3 Order, which was laid before Parliament on December 31, provides, in accordance with Article 109 of the Act of Accession, for continuing during 1974 for certain countries the present UK Scheme of Generalised Preferences for developing countries (GSP) in parallel with the new arrangements of the enlarged European Economic Community.

Additionally, it has been decided that for those products which are included in the UK's Scheme but are not covered by the new Scheme of the enlarged Community, the UK concessions will be phased out gradually. The rates of duty on these products—given in Schedule 1 of the Order—will thus be 'transiting' rates calculated from the 1.1.72 UK GSP duties (generally zero), which will move progressively towards the Common Customs Tariff in accordance with the timetable for tariff alignment laid down in the Act of Accession.

Entry under both of these arrangements will be subject to compliance with the present UK GSP origin and consignment rules.

As noted above, these arrangements do not replace the GSP scheme of the enlarged Community which the UK will apply on

January 1, but will operate in parallel with it. The enlarged Community's scheme (apart from certain tariff quotas) will be affected in the UK by directly applicable Community Instrument and no further UK domestic legislation is therefore needed.

The beneficiaries concerned under the Order are the 'standstill' countries, ie the 'Associable' Commonwealth and certain developing countries and territories already associated with the Community.

Detailed information about the Order may be obtained from offices of HM Customs and Excise.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering an application for the temporary exemption from import duty of the material listed below on the grounds that this material is not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for this material, or who are interested in its future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by January 24.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
73.15	Alloy steel billets containing not less than 0.3 per cent. and not more than 1.7 per cent by weight of manganese; not less than 0.4 per cent and not more than 5.0 per cent by weight of nickel; not less than 0.3 per cent and not more than 5 per cent by weight of chromium; and not less than 0.2 per cent and not more than 2.5 per cent by weight of molybdenum as the major alloying elements; having a cross-section of which neither the width or thickness is less than 50 millimetres nor more than 250 millimetres	Alloy steel billets	December 31, 1974	14791

REVISED DEFINITION
Interested parties will wish to know that the definition for (29.25) *N*-(Hydroxymethyl)acrylamide,solid—has been revised as follows *N*-(Hydroxymethyl)acrylamide

Motor vehicle parts—permanent exemption from origin marking

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has exercised his powers under Section I(5) of the Trade Descriptions Act 1972 to give directions permanently excluding from the requirements of the Act parts for motor, earthmoving and agricultural vehicles. The Act requires that a United Kingdom name or mark applied to imported goods be accompanied by a conspicuous indication of the country of origin of the goods.

The goods which are to be exempt are defined as follows:

a parts of motor vehicles;

b parts for agricultural, forestry, earthmoving and land levelling vehicles;

c parts for implements or machinery for use with any vehicle described in b above;

d parts for trailers.

The Secretary of State has powers to vary the origin marking requirements of the Act in relation to goods of any description, on either a permanent or temporary basis, if he is satisfied that the interests of the person to whom the goods are supplied would not be materially impaired and that it is desirable to do so. A temporary exemption granted for parts and accessories for motor vehicles expired on December 29, 1973.

Customs entries—equipment incorporating radio receivers

SOME importers or their agents have been misdescribing on Customs import entries equipment incorporating a radio receiver, eg tape recorders, record players and tape cassette players. They are entering these goods incorrectly under tariff heading No. 92.11 whereas the proper heading should be No. 85.15 which carries a higher rate of duty.

Substantial amounts of duty have been involved in past importations which have been incorrectly entered and HM Customs and Excise have in several cases exercised their power of seizure of goods which do not correspond with the Customs entry. The Customs authorities say it would help if importers could arrange for their suppliers to indicate on their invoices whether or not the goods incorporate a radio receiver.

Export control on cocoa products

WITH effect from January 25, 1974, under the terms of the Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment) Order 1974, made by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry on January 4, 1974, control on exports from the United Kingdom has been extended to the following cocoa products:

Commodity	UK tariff heading
Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	18.01
Cocoa paste (in bulk or in block) whether or not defatted	18.03
Cocoa butter (fat or oil)	18.04
Cocoa powder, unsweetened	18.05

Copies of the Amendment Order will shortly be available from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London WC1, and branches, or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

The purpose of the Order, which has been made in conformity with the obligations of the United Kingdom under the International Cocoa Agreement 1972, is to make all exports of the above-mentioned products, other than those to the European Economic Communities or consignments on transhipment, subject to the production of an export certificate, under the terms of EEC Regulation 3135/73 (see *Journal Officiel* No. L324 of November 24, 1973, page 20).

Inquiries about the control should be addressed to: Tropical Foods Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, London SW1 (tel: 01-799 6693, ext. 45 or 47).

Applications for export certificates should be made to: The London Chamber of Commerce, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4 (tel: 01-248 4444).

Write or phone the Specialists:
A. C. SHAW (EXPORT) SALES CO. LIMITED
127 Cheapside, London EC2V 6DH. Tel. 01-606 9417/8 8567 for by return delivery of
EEC & FTA Movement Certificates (Certificates of Origin)
Export (Certified) Invoices, Bills of Exchange and Sight Drafts
Publishers of: Shaw's Exporters' Guide & Shipping Department Bulletin only £5.50 p.a.
Export Procedure and Documentation—only 40p post paid.

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Irish Republic

ANTI-DUMPING DUTY ON TOILET PAPER AND FACIAL TISSUES: The Government of the Irish Republic has made an order under the Imposition of Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1968 which imposes from November 21, 1973, the following anti-dumping duties:

38 per cent *ad valorem* on toilet paper classified in the Customs and Excise Tariff of the Irish Republic as tariff code number 4815-066 in the Schedule to the Imposition of Duties (No. 200) (Customs Duties and Form of Customs Tariff) Order 1972 (SI No. 220 of 1972), which is produced in whole or in part in, or is exported from, the United Kingdom.

14 per cent on rectangular articles of paper material suitable for use as facial tissues which are not less than 400 and not more than 900 square centimetres in area (tariff code number ex. 4821-025) and which are produced in whole or in part in, or are exported from, the United Kingdom.

The Imposition of Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1968 provides for relief from those duties where imports are shown not to have been dumped or where the margin of dumping is shown to be less than the anti-dumping duties payable.

Applications should be made to the Secretary, An Coimisiun Dumpala, Griffiths Barracks, Dublin 8, not later than three months after the date of the payment of the duties.

This notice supersedes that published in *Trade and Industry* June 7, 1973 (page 442), when provisional duties for a six-month period were announced. **EDB ext. 288/466/467**

Belgium

FOOD REGULATIONS—MEAT AND POULTRY: The *Moniteur Belge* October 2, 1973 published two decrees dated August 1, 1973, and one dated August 2, 1973, on residues of antibiotics and disinfecting substances in meat and poultry. Copies of the decrees (in French) are available. **EDB ext. 288/466/467**

Spain

DUTY-FREE IMPORT QUOTAS—CHEMICAL PULP AND NEWSPRINT: The Spanish *State Gazette*, December 17, 1973 announced the following duty-free import quotas for 1974:

Tariff no.	Description	Quota in tonnes
47.01.B.1.b	Chemical pulp for making newsprint	39,000
47.01.B.2.a 48.01.D.3.c.I	Newsprint	90,000

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

DUTY-FREE IMPORT QUOTA—COKING COAL: The Spanish *State Gazette*, December 29, 1973 announced a duty-free import quota for 1974 of 3,450,000 tonnes of coking coal. This quota will be allocated by the Spanish Ministry of Commerce to Spanish firms. Any cokable coal imported during 1974 free of duty and covered by licences issued during 1973 against the duty-free import quota for 1973 will be deducted from the 1974 quota.
EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

HOME COMPENSATION TAX REDUCTION—LIQUEFIED AMMONIA: The Spanish *State Gazette*, December 29, 1973 announced a temporary reduction in home compensation tax levy to 1.5 per cent, valid until March 4, 1974 on liquefied ammonia (tariff heading 28.16.A). **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Portugal

DRAWBACK OF IMPORT DUTY—Pvc fabric: Portuguese *Diario do Governo* No. 273 published Order 829/73 of November 22, 1973 authorising, for the period of one year, the import under drawback of polyvinyl chloride fabric, not more than 0.06 mm thick, classified under tariff heading BN 39.02.09, intended for the manufacture of baby diapers for export. The period of one year may be extended. The percentages to be used in calculating the refund of duties, and all other conditions of application, will be regulated in each case by ministerial order.

Paper and card: Portuguese *Diario do Governo* No. 285 published Order 858/73 of December 7, 1973 authorising, for the period of two years, the import under drawback of paper and card intended for the manufacture of heliographic paper for export. The period of two years may be extended. The percentages to be used in calculating the refund of duties, and all other conditions of application, will be regulated in each case by ministerial order.
EDB ext. 460/461

Greece

BAN ON IMPORTS OF RABBITS FROM THE UK: The Greek Minister of Agriculture has banned the import of live rabbits from Britain on veterinary and health grounds, due to cases of myxomatosis on rabbits recently imported from this country. No further details are available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Lebanon

EXPORT AND RE-EXPORT OF GOODS: *Trade and Industry*, October 25, 1973, contained information that the Lebanese authorities had announced a ban on the export and re-export from the Beirut Port Free Zone of foodstuffs and other essential goods. Similarly, *Trade and Industry*, December 6, 1973, reported that a wide range of export and re-export goods were now subject to licensing control. These decisions have now been repealed.
EDB ext. 420/475

STORAGE FEES AT THE PORT OF BEIRUT: The Lebanese authorities have issued a decision on revised fees for the storage of goods at Customs warehouses and in the Free Zone at the Port of Beirut. **EDB ext. 420/425**

Israel

STANDARD FOR CANNED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES HEAT PRESERVED: Israeli Standard No. 143 for Canned Fruit and Vegetables Heat Preserved has been declared official and became compulsory on November 1, 1973. The Standards Institution of Israel issues an English translation of this standard and copies may be obtained from British Standards Institution Library, 2 Park Street, London W1 (Tel. 01-629 9000, telex 266933). British exporters requiring technical advice on compliance with the standard are advised to contact Technical Help to Exporters, British Standards Institution, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HB1 1BR (tel. 0442 3111, telex 82424). **EDB ext. 420/475**

PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS: The Pharmaceutical Department of the Israeli Ministry of Health has issued a list of psychotropic drugs now included in the dangerous drugs list, and a list of compounds of medicines with psychotropic drugs which are exempted from the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance. Copies of these lists are available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

South Africa

TARIFF CHANGES: The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette* of December 7, 1973:

R.2293: BN 84.59 and 85.06
1 Specific provision is made for non-domestic electrical floor polishers and scrubbers. The rate of duty remains unchanged.
2 The duty on domestic electrical vacuum cleaners and floor polishers is increased by 15%.

R.2294: BN 87.06
Specific provision is made for interior sun visors for motor vehicles and the duty thereon is amended from 20% to 15c each.

REBATES OF DUTY—INDUSTRIAL

R.2295: BN 48.15, 51.01, 53.06, 53.07, 53.08, 53.09, 54.03, 55.05, 56.05, 57.06 and 59.04
The provision for a rebate of duty on certain yarns of polyester fibres (continuous) for weaving fabrics, is withdrawn.

R.2296: BN 87.06
The effect of this notice is that interior sun visors are excluded from unit packs of motor cars.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Pakistan

RESUMPTION OF COTTON EXPORTS: The Government of Pakistan earlier announced its decision to set up a Cotton Export Corporation to handle the export trade in all types of cotton. Reliable sources indicate that former exporters of raw cotton have now been authorised to recommence operation.

All contracts will henceforth require approval by the Cotton Export Corporation, who will charge 2 per cent commission. The Corporation will oversee operations regarding price checks and ensure that firms in Pakistan do not enter into commitments which they cannot fulfil. The Cotton Export Corporation will be the official exporter.

No further details are available at present. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Malaysia

CUSTOMS DUTIES AMENDMENTS: The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 22) Order 1973, which came into force on December 5, 1973. Amendments to the customs tariff affected rates of duty on items under the following heading numbers:

02.01	07.01	16.02	27.10	32.09	73.01
04	08.01	04	31.02	33.06	06
05	09.01	20.01	05	69.07	07
06		02			10

EDB ext. 469/401/468

Penang: The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the Customs Duties (Penang) (Amendment) (No. 13) Order 1973 which came into force on December 5, 1973. Amendments to the Customs Tariff (Penang) affected rates of duty to items under the following heading numbers:

02.04	02.06	08.01	16.04 and 73.10

EDB ext. 469/401/468

CUSTOMS DUTIES EXEMPTIONS: The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the Customs Duties (Exemption) (Amendment) (No. 3) Order 1973 which came into force on December 5, 1973. Certain goods falling under the following heading numbers are exempted from payment of import duty providing (i) the goods are used in manufacturing purposes or consumed locally in Penang Island, and (ii) that the goods are not exported from Penang Island in the same state as they were transferred from the principal customs area:

01.01	04.05	23.01	44.03	68.01	69.04
02	08.01	02	05	02	05
03	02	03	06	03	06
04	07	04	07	08	07
05	09	05	08	09	08
06	09 01	06	13	12	73.10
03.01	14.01	07	14		15
02		25.22	15		
03		23			

This order applies to the States of Malaya.

The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the Cust o Duties (Exemption) (Amendment) (No. 4) Order 1973 which c a into force on December 5, 1973. Certain goods falling under the following heading numbers have been included in the state of Sabah Exemptions Order providing (i) that the goods are used in manufacturing purposes or consumed locally in Labuan and (ii) that the goods are not exported from Labuan in the same state as they were transported from the principal customs area:

01.01	04.05	23.01	25.22	68.01	69.04
02		02	23	02	05
03	08.01	03		03	06
04	02	04	44.14	08	07
05	07	05	15	09	08
06	09	06		12	
03.01	09.01	07			73.10
02					15
03					

This order applies only to the State of Sabah.

EDB ext. 469/468/401

Singapore

CUSTOMS DUTY ABOLITIONS: The Singapore *Government Gazette* has published the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 6) Order 1973 which amends the Customs Duties Order 1971 by abolishing the full and preferential duties on the following products:

022 101	Milk, sweetened condensed
048 300	Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products including mee and noodles
512 704-1	Glutamic acid
512 704-9	other
	Medicaments:
541 700-2	Other than those falling within code 541 700-1
554 101	Hard soap in bars or tablets, excluding toilet and abrasive soap
554 102	Toilet soap including medicated or disinfectant soaps
554 103	Abrasive soap in bars or in powder
554 104	Soap powder
554 105	Soap flakes
554 109	Other soaps and soap preparations, including dog soap
554 201	Organic surface-active agents other than sulphated or sulphonated oils or fats, being single substances or single substances standardised by the addition of inert materials
554 202	Sulphated or sulphonated oils or fats
554 203	Surface-active preparations and soap substitutes, in liquid form, prepared for domestic use
554 204	Surface-active preparations, including emulsifiers, in liquid form, prepared for industrial use
	Washing and bleaching preparations, not elsewhere specified or included:
554 208	packed for retail sale
554 209	other
554 302	Polishes and creams for wood, including furniture creams and floor polishes
554 309	Polishes not elsewhere specified or included, for metal, glass and other materials, including wadding impregnated with such polishes
	Other condensations, poly condensations, poly additives, products in semi manufactured forms:
581 109-1	of foam plastic
581 110	Imitation leather of polyurethane in sheets, not further worked
581 206	Pipes and tubes of polyvinyl and polyvinylidene derivatives
	Polyvinyl and polyvinylidene derivatives in semi-manufactured forms except pipes and tubes and imitation leather:
581 207-1	in sheets not further worked
581 212-1	of foam plastic
	Prepared parts for footwear:
612 301	of leather
612 302	of textile materials
612 303	of wood
612 304	rubber soles (outer, middle or inner) excluding complete soles
612 305	rubber heels
612 309-1	complete soles and or straps for beach slippers and the like, unfitted
612 309-9	other prepared parts
621 010	Plates, sheets and strip of unvulcanised natural or synthetic rubber
621 020	Unvulcanised natural or synthetic rubber in other forms or states, including rods, tubes and profile shapes, solutions, dispersions and compounds, and articles of unvulcanised natural or synthetic rubber including impregnated textile thread, unvulcanised rubber adhesives on backings of any material including vulcanised rubber rings and discs
621 041	Rubber flooring tiles
621 042	Foam rubber not made up into manufactured articles
621 049	Plates, sheets, strip, rods and profile shapes of unhardened vulcanised rubber, other than tiles and foam rubber
621 059	Other piping and tubing of unhardened vulcanised rubber
691 101	Prefabricated windows, door frames and casements, of iron or steel, including parts thereof
691 109	Other parts of structures and complete structures, whether or not assembled, of iron or steel, including plates, strip, rods, angles, shapes, sections, tubes and the like prepared for use in structures

(continued on next page)

SINGAPORE
continued

691 201	Prefabricated windows, door frames and casements, of aluminium, including parts thereof
691 209	Other parts of structures and complete structures, whether or not assembled, of aluminium, including plates, strip, rods, angles, shapes, sections, tubes and the like prepared for use in structures
691 300	Gutters, roof capping, skylight frames and other fabricated building components, of zinc
698 871-1	Welding electrodes of mild steel for use with manual electric arc welding equipment
719 128	Parts and accessories designed solely or principally for use in air-conditioning machines falling within codes 719 121, 719 122, 719 123, 719 124, and 719 127 except the compressor units
	Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) electric wire, cable, bars, strip and the like (including co-axial cable) whether or not fitted with connectors:
723 101	telephone, telegraph or radio relay, not submarine, plastic insulated
723 104	other, rubber insulated
723 105	other, plastic insulated
	Television broadcast receivers whether or not combined with sound receiver or gramophone:
724 109-2	other
	Electric refrigerators, domestic type:
725 018-2	other
725 034	ceiling fans
725 035-9	table fans, other
725 036-1	wall fans
725 036-3	floor fans
725 037-1	parts for fans falling within codes 725 034, 725 035-9, 725 036-1 and 725 036-3
812 200-1	Squat pans
812 200-2	Wash basins
812 200-3	Water-closet pans
812 200-4	Toilet cisterns
812 600	Toilet cisterns of other materials
893 202-1	Toilet cisterns
	Articles of plastics materials:
893 203	Toilet articles of plastic materials excluding combs and hairslides
893 204	Lampshades of plastic materials (even if on a metal frame)
893 207	Advertising articles of plastic materials, not elsewhere specified or included
893 208	Lamps and lighting fittings of plastic materials, not elsewhere specified or included
893 209	Articles of plastic materials, other than woven, not elsewhere specified or included
899 241	Tooth brushes

EDB ext. 401/468/469

Japan

SAFETY APPROVAL FOR CHEMICALS: From the date of enforcement of the Law concerning Screening of Chemical Substances and Regulation of their Manufacture, probably April 16, 1974, no new chemical substance can be manufactured in or imported into Japan unless approval on its safety has been obtained in advance. Existing chemical substances are defined as those chemical substances that were imported or manufactured in Japan in commercial quantities for non-experimental purposes between January 1, 1972 and October 16, 1973. All other chemical substances will be treated as new substances and specific approval will be required to import or manufacture them.

The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry has published an official list of 15,091 chemical substances, including 2,006 pharmaceutical chemical substances. It will be possible up to January 23, 1974 to file applications for additional chemical substances to be added to the list. Applications should, where possible, be filed by agents through trade associations in Japan, eg Japan Chemicals Import Association. To file additions the following information is required:

name of substance and importer

copy of commercial invoice for past imports

information on substances. Details are available on request.

EDB ext. 420/475

MOTOR VEHICLE REGULATIONS: Japanese regulations on safety standards for alloy wheels are to be announced shortly and details of the standards should be obtainable from British firms' agents in Japan. An unofficial translation of the draft regulations is available on request. It is considered that the final standards will be on similar lines. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Australia

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRIES—GENERAL REVIEW OF THE TARIFF: Details were given in *Trade and Industry*, November 2, 1972, page 215, of the general review of the Australian customs tariff. In the continuing process of the review the Australian Prime Minister has referred the following six subjects (as numbered on the chart) to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report:

14. Pharmaceutical and veterinary products

Whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of pharmaceutical products and other goods of a kind falling within sub-item 23.07.1, items 29.38, 29.39, 29.41, 29.42, 30.01 and 30.02, sub-items 30.03.1, 30.03.6 and 30.03.9 and item 30.05 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966-72. Ref. CRE 2156/73

15. Mattresses, quilts, eiderdowns and cushions

Whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of articles of bedding and other goods of a kind falling within item 94.04 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966-72. Ref. CRE 2157/73

16. Batteries

Whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of primary cells, primary batteries and electric accumulators, including parts therefor, of a kind falling within items 85.03 and 85.04 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966-72. Ref. CRE 2158/73

17. Paints, varnishes and lacquers

Whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of paints, varnishes and other goods of a kind falling within sub-items 32.09.3 and 32.09.9, items 32.10, 32.12 and 38.18 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966-72. Ref. CRE 2159/73

18. Steel pipes and tubes

Whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of pipes, tubes and other goods of a kind falling within items 73.17, 73.18, 73.19 and 73.20 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966-72. Ref. CRE 2160/73

19. Cosmetics and toilet preparations, etc.

Whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of:

(i) perfumery, cosmetic and toilet preparations of a kind falling within item 33.06 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966-72;
(ii) powder-puffs and pads of a kind falling within item 96.05 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966-72; and
(iii) scent and similar sprays and other goods, including parts therefor, of a kind falling within item 98.14 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966-72. Ref. CRE 2161/73

Tariff details of the goods may be obtained from Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch (EDB ext. 468/469/401).

UK trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Secretary, Tariff Board, Kings Avenue, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia, without delay by air mail. Interested parties should indicate the goods with which they are concerned and whether, in their evidence at the public hearing(s), they will be seeking the continuation of the current rate(s) of duty or a change in these rates.

Evidence may be submitted to the Tariff Board either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel: 01-799 7447). The Association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member.

CRE ext. 5318

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions, DTI Tel. 01-222 7877 (extension at end of each notice)

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division, DTI Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

New Zealand

CUSTOMS TARIFF INQUIRY — WOOD CHIPPING MACHINES AND SCREENING UNITS OF EX TARIFF ITEM 84.31.000: The New Zealand Minister of Customs has asked the Tariff and Development Board to undertake an urgent inquiry and report, with the objective of providing Government with a basis for restructuring and updating the Tariff, to establish adequate rates of duty protection in respect of wood chipping machines and screening units as classified within Tariff item ex 84.31.000. This reference arises from an application for emergency protection which is considered to fall outside the normal terms of reference for an inquiry by the Emergency Protection Authority.

For the purposes of taking evidence the Board will hold a public hearing in the Hearing Room, Eighth Floor, Cumberland House, Upper Willis Street, Wellington, on Tuesday, March 26, 1974, commencing at 10.30 a.m.

Parties intending to make representations or requests about appropriate rates of customs duty are asked to take into account the statement of May 7, 1973 by the Minister of Overseas Trade on the phasing out of British preferences from the New Zealand Tariff, the statement of May 7, 1973 by the Minister of Trade and Industry on the interim New Zealand-Australia Trade Agreement 1973 and the statement of July 27, 1973 by the Minister of Overseas Trade on the New Zealand-Canada Trade Agreement 1973. Copies of these statements can be obtained from the Tariff and Development Board. In a letter dated April 6, 1973 the Minister of Trade and Industry indicated that, while Government had asked the Board to consider the question of a single tariff rate, for trade policy reasons the Board's recommendations on this aspect would not necessarily be made public for the time being.

The attention of interested parties is drawn to the fact that the Board may find it appropriate to comment upon and compare the relative merits of protection by means of tariff rates and import licensing when used jointly or separately.

Any person who intends to tender evidence should lodge, in typewritten form, 14 copies of public evidence and 12 copies of confidential evidence, to be presented under oath at the public hearing, with Mr. F. E. Beaufort, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 27046, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than February 26, 1974. 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses', which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board, can be seen at the Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry.

Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand or through the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc., PO Box 11-363, Wellington, New Zealand, telegraphic address 'Transtrade' telephone Wellington 43-706, and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Division. The BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member. Reference CRE 51/74 **CRE ext. 5321**

Canada

PROCESSED FOODS—QUALITY CONTROL: The Canadian Department of Health and Welfare has issued Information Letter 405 of December 7, 1973, reminding food processors and importers of the need for proper quality control procedures and processing techniques in the preparation of canned and bottled processed foods. The letter refers, inter alia, to the toxin produced by the soil micro-organism known as Clostridium botulinum and emphasises the need for a process adequate to destroy the heat resistant spores and for manufacturers to consult scientific experts for advice on processing problems. Copies of the letter, which also states that the Department is assessing the need for specific regulations in areas of concern, are available. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY REGULATIONS: The Canadian Authorities have issued amendments to the Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations. These include additional definitions for insertion in Section 2 of the regulations, a new section on Accelerator Control Systems to be added to Schedule D and an amendment to Schedule F concerning noise emission from snowmobiles. Copies are available. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS REGULATIONS—CRADLES AND CRIBS, CHARCOAL: The Canadian authorities have issued regulations under the Hazardous Products Act on the advertising, sale, and importation of (i) cradles, cribs and crib extension rails, and (ii) charcoal. The cradles and cribs regulations are effective in part from January 1, 1974. The charcoal regulations come into effect on May 1, 1974. Copies of the regulations are available.
EDB ext. 455/456/457

Trinidad

IMPORT LICENSING—CHOCOLATE, PRINTED CARDS: The Trinidad authorities announced in notice No. 3 of November 28, 1973, that the following items require an import licence:

BTN	Commodity
18.06.10	Confectionery products viz: a Milk chocolate bars: Plain chocolate with nuts, raisins, almonds, hazelnuts or a combination of two or more ingredients (eg Cadbury, Nestle, Mars, Rowntree) b Chocolate coated products: Plain chocolate coating over nuts, raisins and the like (nut bars), (eg rtm Treets, Maltesers, Glossettes) c Sugar coated chocolate: Sugar coating over chocolate centres in a variety of colours (eg rtm Smarties, Popple) Items described at a, b and c above exclude all types and brands of fancy chocolate packaged in tins and gift boxes
49.09.00 49.11.00	Postcards, Christmas cards and all other greeting cards printed by any process, with or without trimmings

EDB ext. 7312/474/476

Jamaica

IMPORT LICENSING—MACHINERY FOR PLASTIC PIPES: The Jamaican authorities' notice 2872 of December 10, 1973 states that machinery and equipment for use in the production of plastic (pvc) pipes and tubes will now require an import licence.
EDB ext. 7312/474/476

Chile

IMPORT REGULATIONS—INTEREST CHARGES: The Chilean Central Bank has laid down new instructions, with effect from November 27, 1973, that modify those previously in force against Central Bank Circular No. 1833 (see *Trade and Industry* May 10, 1973). The new instructions affect the procedures and maximum rates to be applied by the local commercial banks in collecting interest from importers in the case of import purchases covered by local bank documentary letters of credit. An English summary of the effect of the new rules is available upon request.
CRE ext. 5289

EXCHANGE RATES: The Chilean Central Bank has announced further changes in exchange rates, which took effect on December 27, 1973.

a The 'Bank' rate is now 360 escudos per US dollar
b The 'Brokers' rate is now 750 escudos per US dollar

The 'Brokers' rate (only) continues to be surcharged by approximately 56 per cent (including 53.15 per cent purchase tax) in the case of outgoings, ie purchases of foreign currency.

The only other exception to the above rates is the conversion rate for export earnings from unprocessed copper. The figure is 130 escudos per US dollar. **CRE ext. 5289**

Advertising in *Trade and Industry*

Inquiries about advertising in *Trade and Industry* should be addressed to HMSO, Room C70, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN (Tel. 01-248 9876 ext. 6147).

New EC legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as indicated against each item. The *Official Journal* is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as exports are concerned, is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

General. Regulation (EEC) 3387/73 amending Regulation (EEC) 2637/70 as regards export licences issued for products falling within subheading No. 04.02 B of the Common Customs Tariff. (*Official Journal* L345, December 15, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 3409/73 amending Article 55 (2) of Regulation (EEC) 2673/70 concerning the period of validity of advance fixing certificates for certain agricultural products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex II of the Treaty. (*Official Journal* L349, December 19, 1973)

The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L345, December 15, 1973, contains the text of a corrigendum to Article 18 of Regulation (EEC) 1463/73, published in the *Official Journal* L146, June 4, 1973, laying down detailed rules for the application of 'monetary' compensatory amounts.

Wines. Regulation (EEC) 3339/73 fixing the activating prices for table wines for the period from December 16, 1973 to December 15, 1974. (*Official Journal* L342, December 13, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 3410/73 on long-term private storage aid of certain table wine. (*Official Journal* L349, December 19, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 3411/73 altering the amount of aid provided for in Regulation (EEC) 1437/70 on storage contracts for table wine. (*Official Journal* L349, December 19, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 3412/73 fixing the reference prices for wines for the period from December 16, 1973 to December 15, 1974. (*Official Journal* L349, December 19, 1973)

Cereals. Regulation (EEC) 3349/73 extending Regulation (EEC) 368/73 as regards the standard method of denaturing common wheat in Ireland and the UK. This replaces the date provided for in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) 368/73, by July 31, 1974. (*Official Journal* L342, December 13, 1973)

Processed agricultural products. Regulation (EEC) 3348/73 concerning the levying of a tax on the exportation of certain goods covered by Regulation (EEC) 1059/69. (*Official Journal* L342, December 13, 1973)

Tobacco. Regulation (EEC) 3389/73 laying down the procedure and conditions for the sale of tobacco held by intervention agencies. (*Official Journal* L345, December 15, 1973)

Fish and fish products. Regulation (EEC) 3395/73 fixing the guide prices for the fishery products listed in Annex I (A) and (C) of Regulation (EEC) 2142/70 for the 1974 fishing year. (*Official Journal* L349, December 19, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 3396/73 fixing the Community producer price of tunny intended for the canning industry for the 1974 fishing year. (*Official Journal* L349, December 19, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 3397/73 fixing intervention prices for fresh or chilled sardines and anchovies for the 1974 fishing year. (*Official Journal* L349, December 19, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 3398/73 fixing the guide prices for fishery products listed in Annex II to Regulation (EEC) 2142/70 for the 1974 fishing year. (*Official Journal* L349, December 19, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 3399/73 repealing Regulation (EEC) 240/73 laying down general rules for the system of compensatory amounts for plaice. (*Official Journal* L349, December 19, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 3400/73 amending Regulation (EEC) 166/71 laying down common marketing standards for shrimps of the genus 'Crangon' sp.p. (*Official Journal* L349, December 19, 1973)

> Applications for copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

Pigs and pigmeat. Regulation (EEC) 3406/73 amending Annex I of Regulation 204/67/EEC fixing coefficients for calculating levies on pigmeat products other than pig carcases in so far as the description of goods under subheading No. 02.01 A III a) 1 to 6 of the Common Customs Tariff is concerned. (*Official Journal* L349, December 19, 1973)

COMMERCIAL POLICY—EXPORT QUOTAS: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L345, December 15, 1973, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 3390/73 increasing the Community quantitative export quotas for certain types of copper ash and residues and for certain types of copper waste and scrap.
Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Export Licensing Branch, Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB (tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 4248).

SUSPENSION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L341, December 12, 1973, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 3335/73 on the movement of goods obtained in the Community under a procedure for the suspension or drawback of customs duties or other import charges.
Further information: HM Customs and Excise, International Customs Division G, Branch 3, King's Beam House, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE (tel: 01-626 1515, ext. 3029).

CUSTOMS LEGISLATION—CORRIGENDUM: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L345, December 15, 1973, contains the text of a corrigendum to List 1 of Regulation (EEC) 1769/68, published in the *Official Journal* L285, November 25, 1968, on air transport costs to be included in the value for customs purposes.

RESEARCH—DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* C104, November 29, 1973, contains the draft text of a proposed Decision to adopt provisions for the dissemination of information relating to research programmes for the European Economic Community. The proposed Decision will apply to information and inventions resulting from the research programmes in the following fields:

Standards and references substances
Protection of the environment
Teledetection of earth resources
New technologies (use of solar energy and recycling of raw materials).

It should be noted that the text of the Decision when finally approved may differ from the draft text referred to above.
Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Europe, Industry and Technology Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 0ET (tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3020).

UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: *Trade and Industry*, February 15, 1973 contained a notice about a number of Regulations setting up tariff quotas and opening tariff preferences for certain products originating in developing countries for the period January 1 to December 31, 1973. The texts of the following Regulations and notice reimposing the Common Customs Tariff Duties on certain of these products have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

CCT no.	Description of goods	Country of origin	Full rate of duty payable from	Tariff quota or preference set up by Reg. no.
Regulation (EEC) 3315/73:				
41.03	Sheep- and lamb-skin leather, except leather falling within heading no. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08: B. Other: II. Not specified	Developing countries	December 11, 1973	2762/72
Regulation (EEC) 3316/73:				
44.18	Reconstituted wood, being wood shavings, wood chips, sawdust, wood flour or other ligneous waste agglomerated with natural or artificial resins or other organic binding substances, in sheets, blocks or the like	Yugoslavia	December 11, 1973	2762/72
Regulation (EEC) 3317/73:				
73.40	Other articles of iron or steel	Yugoslavia	December 11, 1973	2762/72
Regulation (EEC) 3318/73:				
ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants outer garments: — Of cotton	Developing countries	December 11, 1973	2629/73
Regulation (EEC) 3319/73:				
ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs: — Of cotton	South Korea	December 11, 1973	2629/73
		(*Official Journal* L339, December 8, 1973)		
Notice:				
55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton: A. Containing 85% or more by weight of cotton: II. Other: — Not specified	Mexico	December 9, 1973	2628/73
		(*Official Journal* C109, December 11, 1973)		

EEC/TURKEY AGREEMENT: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L345, December 15, 1973, contains the texts of the following Regulations:

Regulation (EEC) 3375/73 on the importation into the Community of certain agricultural products originating in Turkey.

Regulation (EEC) 3376/73 on the opening, allocation, and administration of a Community tariff quota for hazelnuts, falling within subheading ex 08.05 G of the Common Customs Tariff and originating in Turkey.

EEC/FINLAND AGREEMENT—TEXT PUBLISHED: The texts of the EEC/Finland Agreement which entered into force on January 1, 1974, and of certain related documents have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as follows:

Regulation (EEC) 3177/73 concluding the Agreement between the EEC and Finland and adopting provisions for its implementation, and the Agreement between the EEC and Finland. (*Official Journal* L328, November 28, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 3288/73 on the safeguard measures provided for in the Agreement between the EEC and Finland. (*Official Journal* L338, December 7, 1973)

Further information: Inquiries arising from this notice should be addressed as follows:

Department of Trade and Industry Commercial Relations and Exports Division 3 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 0ET	01-222 7877 ext. 3015		General inquiries
DTI, Tariff Division, Kingsgate House 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1 6SJ	01-222 7877	5713	Origin rules
		5544/3713	Imports into UK from Finland
		5490	UK import tariff quotas.
DTI, Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU	01-248 5757	458 to 461	Import duties, taxes, etc. into Finland
		408/482/7174	Import duties, taxes on imports into EEC other than UK from Finland
HM Customs and Excise Adelaide House, London Bridge London EC4R 9DB	01-626 1515	2385	Documentation and Customs procedures

Compensatory Levy

HM Customs and Excise have issued an Addendum to Customs Notice No. 241. It relates particularly to compensatory levy in Anglo/Irish trade and generally in trade in agricultural goods. Copies of the Addendum and of the original Notice may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise whose address appears in the telephone directory, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE.

EEC/EFTA Free Trade Agreements

EXPORTERS are reminded that the EFTA countries further adjusted their tariffs towards imports from the enlarged EEC on January 1, 1974, in accordance with the provisions of the Free Trade Agreements. Although duties may be re-imposed on a few goods with an agricultural content, most UK goods which at present qualify for duty-free entry will continue to be admitted to the EFTA countries free of duty providing they are accompanied by the correct documentation.

One movement certificate will replace eight existing forms for exports to EFTA countries from early January 1974. The new form (EUR 1) can be used for exports to any EFTA country and it will no longer be necessary for exporters to select the form appropriate to the country of destination. A new Customs and Excise Notice No. 810A explains how the Form EUR 1 should be completed. Owing to printing and distribution difficulties supplies of the Notice and of the form will not be available upon the introduction of the new arrangements. Traders will, however, be able to use the existing forms until further notice.

Complaints are still being received from overseas customers about the delayed receipt of movement certificates. **Traders are reminded that for goods to be admitted at preferential rates of duty the certificates must be available at the time of customs clearance of the goods.** Much goodwill is lost when overseas importers have to pay the full rate of duty on goods entitled to preferential rates even if provisions exist for duties to be refunded at a later date when the certificate becomes available.

Certificates may be delayed for a variety of reasons, some of the commonest being:

(a) Sending certificates by post may delay the receipt of certificates in HM Customs and their return to the firm.
(b) Certificates travelling with the goods are not collected promptly from HM Customs after endorsement.
(c) Some exporters are failing to complete the certificates properly before submitting them to HM Customs. This necessitates their return for correction before Customs can endorse.

Full details of the Customs documentation procedures are contained in Customs Notice No. 810 which is available from any Customs House or Office of a Collector of Customs and Excise in the UK or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, Kings Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE.

When the actual rates of duty to be applied by the EFTA countries from January 1, 1974, are available, a further notice will be issued. **EDB ext. 458/461**

Generalised System of Preferences for developing countries 1974

BECAUSE of the present emergency it is not possible to publish the further information referred to in paragraph 11 of the article on the Generalised System of Preferences in *Trade and Industry* of January 3 (pages 8 and 9) but information about the treatment accorded to specific Tariff Headings may be obtained from Tariff Division, Room 308, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ (tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3056 or 3070).

Details of GSP coverage and rates of duty payable can be obtained from any Customs House or office of a Collector of Customs and Excise or from the GSP Branch, HM Customs and Excise, Adelaide House, London Bridge, London EC4R 9DB (tel: 01-626 1515, ext. 2294).

Items included in the EEC GSP Scheme may enter duty free within tariff quotas or ceilings (except for items within chapters 1-24 of the Tariff which are generally subject only to a preferential rate of duty). The duty free quotas will be administered by HM Customs and Excise and consignments will be offset against quotas when the entry for home use is lodged with them. Details of the amount of quota still available at any given time can be obtained from Customs and Excise (tel: 01-626 1515, ext. 2570).

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1971	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,404	9,223	2,129	2,087	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1968	95	97	97	87	87	439	269	85	60	−284	−659	375
1969	97	98	98	93	92	416	320	42	13	445	−143	588
1970	99	100	100	100	100	257	175	68	38	692	−9	701
1971	100	103	100	92	101	−7	−218	52	21	1,061	285	776
1972	102	109	102	83	111	−412	−498	28	22	83	−685	768
1971 1st qtr	98	100	100	96	97	114	10	14	−22	145	−52	197
2nd qtr	100	102	101	94	102	103	−113	26	7	288	105	183
3rd qtr	100	103	101	92	105	−18	67	9	15	380	172	208
4th qtr	101	105	101	88	102	—	−47	3	21	248	60	188
1972 1st qtr	100	106	103	88	105	−136	−156	15	−9	79	−119	198
2nd qtr	102	108	102	84	110	−104	−145	−12	40	131	−50	181
3rd qtr	102	109	101	81	110	−87	−125	4	−8	−110	−284	174
4th qtr	104	111	102	81	118	−85	−72	22	−1	−17	−232	215
1973 1st qtr	108	114	110	87	123	245	168	18	52	−187	−364	177
2nd qtr	107	112	103	84	107	193	87	−14	166	−208	−411	203
3rd qtr	108	113	108	91	115	147	91	19	34	−317 p	−550 p	233 p
% change latest 2 quarters: on prev. 2 quarters	+1.9	+0.3	−0.1	+3.6	−8.2							
on a year earlier	+5.9	+4.0	+4.5	+5.9	+0.4							

	Index of Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour				Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices: Index‡	Index of retail prices: % increase on a year earlier	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Exports	Imports
			monthly averages										at current prices	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan 16, 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972				1963	1963
£m in base year			15,895	thousands						thousands		thousands	4,282	4,362
1969	99.9	99.6	97.3	82.3	131.8	5.4	95.0	93.4	71.2	531	2.3	200	165	165
1970	100.0	100.0	99.0	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.5	568	2.5	186	184	181
1971	100.5	99.7	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	205	195
1972	102.2	101.6	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	213	225
1971 3rd qtr	100.6	99.4	100.5	116	155.3	10.1	105.6	110.3	89.6	772	3.4	119	214	194
4th qtr	100.4	99.0	102.1	132	157.3	9.2	104.8	110.8	92.7	832	3.7	118	210	200
1972 1st qtr	98.0	98.4	102.1	124	159.7	8.0	105.6	112.1	95.9	870	3.8	124	204	211
2nd qtr	102.7	101.3	104.6	147	162.7	6.2	106.1	113.5	98.1	835	3.7	135	216	216
3rd qtr	102.4	101.6	107.2	139	165.4	6.5	109.4	115.6	102.2	809	3.6	146	192	215
4th qtr	105.7	105.3	109.5	144	169.4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	754	3.3	176	242	253
1973 1st qtr	110.4	110.5	112.0	150	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	665	2.9	229	246	275
2nd qtr	110.4	110.3	108.2	134	177.9	9.3	133.4	120.1•	112.6	602	2.6	292	263	295
3rd qtr	111.4	112.0	110.7	141	180.2	9.2	150.5	124.2	118.4	563	2.5	332	279	324
1973 Jan	108.6	107.7	109.4	147	171.3	7.7	122.7	119.0	108.4	703	3.1	201	243	261
Feb	110.7	111.2	111.8	153	172.4	7.9	126.0	119.6	108.9	660	2.9	238	252	269
Mar	111.9	112.6	114.2	149	173.4	8.2	129.4	120.0	109.5	630	2.8	254	243	295
Apr	110.0	109.9	107.1	137	176.7	9.2	130.5	118.8•	112.3	617	2.8	275	265	275
May	109.9	109.0	108.7	132	178.0	9.5	132.4	120.1	113.2	599	2.7	296	252	307
June	111.1	112.2	110.3	133	178.9	9.3	137.2	121.3	115.6	590	2.6	307	271	304
July	111.5	111.9	110.8	145	179.7	9.4	145.1	122.7	115.9	578	2.6	325	270	310
Aug	111.0	111.8	111.0	151	180.2	8.9	152.4	124.1	119.5	565	2.5	327	274	327
Sept	111.6	112.3	110.4	127	181.8	9.3	154.1	125.8	120.0	545	2.4	345	293	336
Oct	112.1	112.4	111.9	125	185.4	9.9	161.3 p	127.9 p	120.3	515	2.3	362	277	370
Nov				124	186.8	10.3	165.9 p	129.5 p	120.4	490	2.2	366	290 p	359 p
Dec										476 p	2.1	356 p		
% change latest 3 months: on prev. 3 months	+0.7	+1.6	+1.6	−12.4	+2.8		+10.7	+4.1	+2.6	−12.3		+8.5	+5.6	+13.2
on a year earlier	+7.8	+9.0	+3.4	−13.4	+9.8		+42.0	+10.5	+11.8	−34.5		+105.4	+19.4	+35.8

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. • After April, affected by changes due to VAT

Motor vehicle production in November

Summary

PRODUCTION of motor vehicles in November 1973 did not maintain the improvement in October but output of passenger cars continued at a higher rate than in the first three quarters of the year. Output of cars totalled 154,841 units, giving a relatively high weekly average of 38,710 for the four week period although this was 11 per cent lower than in the record month of November 1972. Output of commercial vehicles, at a weekly rate of production of 7,787, was markedly lower than in October this year and in November 1972. Nevertheless, production of these vehicles for the year to date was over 3 per cent higher than that for the comparable period last year.

In seasonally terms output of motor cars was 7 per cent and of commercial vehicles 9 per cent lower in the three months September to November than in the previous three months, mainly reflecting falls in production for the home market.

(The comments which follow relate, unless otherwise stated, to the position based on the seasonally adjusted figures in Table 2).

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	ø fifty-three week period

Cars

Although the rate of production was not as high as in October, output in November was appreciably greater than the average for the period January to October. Production for export averaged 55,000 cars per month over the latest three months and showed a slight increase over the average for the preceding three months. Production for the larger home market however was 11 per cent lower between the same two periods while total production, averaging 147,000 cars per month over September to November decreased, by 7 per cent. This partly reflected the low level of output in September brought about by industrial disputes.

Commercial vehicles

Total production of commercial vehicles in November fell back sharply from the fairly high level in October and at 29,300 vehicles per month, was probably an erratically low figure in a rather variable monthly series. Taking three monthly comparisons however as a more reliable guide to underlying changes, there has been some easing back in production. Total production of commercial vehicles over the last three months averaged 35,000 a month—some 9 per cent lower than the average for the three months June to August.

Within the total, production for export markets fell back a little (by 4 per cent) but remained high relative to earlier levels this year and last. Production for the home market averaging 20,700 units per month showed a fall of 2,700 vehicles per month.

TABLE 1. RECORDED PRODUCTION

Production figures of road motor vehicles cover complete vehicles, chassis with engines for delivery as such and unassembled vehicles for export. Road tractors are included but battery operated road vehicles are excluded.

Production for export may differ from actual exports as recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics because of differences in timing and coverage.

		Passenger cars (including taxis)				Commercial road vehicles			
	No. of weeks	For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average	For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average
1966	52	978,684	624,995	1,603,679	30,840	260,614	178,061	438,675	8,436
1967	52	988,273	563,740	1,552,013	29,846	245,692	139,414	385,106	7,406
1968	52	1,013,163	802,773	1,815,936	34,922	259,331	149,855	409,186	7,869
1969	53	892,758	824,315	1,717,073	32,398	272,998	192,778	465,776	8,788
1970	52	918,109	722,857	1,640,966	31,557	267,407	190,125	457,532	8,799
1971	52	1,027,462	714,478	1,741,940	33,499	268,278	187,928	456,206	8,773
1972	52	1,307,881	613,430	1,921,311	36,948	272,649	135,470	408,119	7,848
1973	52								
1972 1st quarter	13	312,399	167,804	480,203	36,939	63,793	31,477	95,270	7,328
2nd quarter	13	346,472	167,594	514,066	39,544	71,914	39,573	111,487	8,576
3rd quarter	13	277,386	118,992	396,378	30,491	53,114	27,161	80,275	6,175
4th quarter	13	371,624	159,040	530,664	40,820	83,828	37,259	121,087	9,314
1973 1st quarter	13	320,052	159,636	479,688	36,899	69,954	36,346	106,300	8,177
2nd quarter	13	290,253	156,565	446,818	34,371	69,399	39,980	109,379	8,414
3rd quarter	13	229,505	122,937	352,442	27,111	54,106	36,031	90,137	6,934
4th quarter	13								
1972 January	4	92,654	47,901	140,555	35,139	21,543	9,339	30,882	7,721
February	4	83,678	47,851	131,529	32,882	17,052	8,324	25,376	6,344
March	5	136,067	72,052	208,119	41,624	25,198	13,814	39,012	7,802
April	4	92,248	52,839	145,087	36,272	20,258	11,469	31,727	7,932
May	4	116,373	55,935	172,308	43,077	24,726	13,843	38,569	9,642
June	5	137,851	58,820	196,671	39,334	26,930	14,261	41,191	8,238
July	4	70,488	31,412	101,900	25,475	14,628	7,364	21,992	5,498
August	4	85,880	32,751	118,631	29,658	15,019	6,873	21,892	5,473
September	5	121,018	54,829	175,847	35,169	23,467	12,924	36,391	7,278
October	4	117,734	50,786	168,520	42,130	25,617	11,029	36,646	9,162
November	4	125,118	49,527	174,645	43,661	28,866	12,194	41,060	10,265
December	5	128,772	58,727	187,499	37,500	29,345	14,036	43,381	8,676
1973 January	5	135,970	62,089	198,059	39,612	28,419	12,597	41,016	8,203
February	4	89,426	48,590	138,016	34,504	21,401	12,054	33,455	8,364
March	4	94,656	48,957	143,613	35,903	20,134	11,695	31,829	7,957
April	4	80,647	45,620	126,267	31,567	18,957	11,278	30,235	7,559
May	5	111,333	62,307	173,640	34,728	26,613	13,684	40,297	8,059
June	4	98,273	48,638	146,911	36,728	23,829	15,018	38,847	9,712
July	4	66,106	33,488	99,594	24,899	16,054	12,041	28,095	7,024
August	4	76,537	42,100	118,637	29,659	14,437	8,754	23,191	5,798
September	5	86,862	47,349	134,211	26,842	23,615	15,236	38,851	7,770
October	4	100,661	57,017	157,678	39,419	23,475	16,046	39,521	9,880
November	4	98,926	55,915	154,841	38,710	18,659	12,490	31,149	7,787
December	5								

(*continued on next page*)

MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCTION
continued

TABLE 2. PRODUCTION—SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

The seasonally adjusted series has been adjusted to exclude the effect of regularly recurring influence (eg holidays) but the figures still reflect the effect of factors that do not recur regularly (eg strikes).

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes.

MONTHLY AVERAGES — Thousands

	Passenger cars			Commercial vehicles		
	For home market	For export	Total	For home market	For export	Total
1966	82	52	134	21.7	14.8	36.6
1967	82	47	129	20.5	11.6	32.1
1968	84	67	151	21.6	12.5	34.1
1969	74	69	143	22.7	16.1	38.8
1970	77	60	137	22.3	15.8	38.1
1971	86	59	145	22.3	14.7	38.0
1972	109	51	160	22.7	11.3	34.0
1973						
1972 1st quarter	97	50	147	20.4	10.2	30.7
2nd quarter	108	52	160	22.6	12.1	34.7
3rd quarter	115	49	164	22.6	11.0	33.6
4th quarter	116	53	170	25.2	11.9	37.1
1973 1st quarter	99	47	146	22.3	12.0	34.3
2nd quarter	91	49	139	21.8	12.2	34.1
3rd quarter	98	51	148	23.1	14.7	38.0
4th quarter						
1972 January	93	49	142	21.8	10.7	32.4
February	85	44	129	17.9	8.4	26.3
March	112	57	169	21.8	11.6	33.4
April	96	51	146	21.7	11.6	33.3
May	114	55	169	23.6	13.1	36.7
June	113	52	165	22.4	11.6	34.0
July	116	51	167	22.7	10.6	33.4
August	115	43	159	22.4	10.5	33.0
September	114	52	166	22.7	11.7	34.4
October	118	53	171	24.3	11.6	35.9
November	120	52	172	26.6	12.1	38.7
December	111	55	166	24.8	11.9	36.8
1973 January	111	50	161	23.0	11.9	34.9
February	92	44	136	22.6	12.3	34.9
March	95	47	142	21.3	11.8	33.1
April	86	44	130	20.9	11.5	32.4
May	90	50	140	20.8	10.5	31.3
June	97	52	149	23.8	14.6	38.4
July	108	54	162	24.7	16.8	41.5
August	103	54	158	21.6	13.6	35.2
September	82	45	127	23.1	13.6	36.7
October	100	60	160	22.1	17.1	39.2
November	95	58	153	16.9	12.4	29.3
Average of:						
June-August 1973	103	54	157	23.4	15.0	38.4
Sept.-Nov. 1973	92	55	147	20.7	14.3	35.0
Percentage change	−11	+1	−7	−11	−4	−9

The work of BSI

The British Standards Institution is the official standards organisation for this country and is very active in removing technical barriers to trade through international standards organisation such as ISO and IEC. BSI has several other functions. It runs certification and approvals schemes, among them granting licences to manufacturers to use the 'Kitemark' on products conforming to British Standards. It also undertakes testing work for outside bodies and, through the Technical Help to Exporters Scheme, provides information on technical requirements and approvals procedures in overseas markets. BSI, 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS.

MAN-MADE FIBRES

Production in October

IN the three months ended October 1973 the volume of production of Man-Made Fibres, seasonally adjusted, was estimated to have been 2 per cent lower than in the three months ended July 1973. Total production by weight of Man-Made Fibres in the period January-October 1973 was 18 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1972, with output of continuous filament increasing by 19 per cent and Staple Fibre by 18 per cent.

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCTION

Thousand metric tons

	Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1968	539.1	241.8	297.4
1969	553.9	252.5	301.5
1970	599.4	257.6	341.9
1971	613.1	276.4	336.7
1972	626.5	264.0	362.5
1972 1st quarter	145.7	59.6	86.2
2nd quarter	161.9	65.8	96.0
3rd quarter	149.8	63.1	86.7
4th quarter	169.1	75.4	93.6
1973 1st quarter	183.5	78.1	105.4
2nd quarter	186.1	79.4	106.7
3rd quarter	171.4	70.6	100.8
1972 January	48.0	22.6	25.3
February	45.2	17.1	28.1
March	52.6	19.8	32.7
April	52.3	20.3	32.0
May	56.4	22.9	33.5
June	53.2	22.7	30.5
July	51.0	20.6	30.4
August	48.5	20.2	28.3
September	50.3	22.3	28.0
October	56.1	25.8	30.3
1973 January	60.0	25.8	34.2
February	55.5	22.8	32.7
March	67.9	29.4	38.5
April	59.4	24.3	35.1
May	62.5	26.6	35.9
June	64.2	28.5	35.7
July	59.5	24.1	35.4
August	55.0	22.0	33.0
September	56.8	24.5	32.3
October	67.1	27.3	39.7

INDEX OF THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION 1970=100

1968	87	
1969	92	
1970	100	
1971	106	
1972	107	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1972 1st quarter	100	98
2nd quarter	109	107
3rd quarter	101	107
4th quarter	118	117
1973 1st quarter	129	127
2nd quarter	131	128
3rd quarter	118	125
1972 January	105	102
February	94	92
March	101	100
April	105	102
May	111	106
June	112	111
July	99	102
August	97	110
September	109	110
October	117	117
1973 January	124	120
February	123	121
March	141	140
April	125	122
May	128	123
June	140	139
July	120	124
August	112	126
September	124	126
October	137	136

The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. The

MAN-MADE FIBRES
continued

seasonally adjusted figures are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1972, and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1973 are incorporated.

Tel. 01-212 0531 or 01-212 6474.

TEXTILES

Wholesale houses' sales

SALES by wholesale textile houses in October showed an increase of 12 per cent on a year earlier, compared with increases of 9 per cent in August and 3 per cent in September.

The value of stocks at the end of October was 16 per cent higher than a year earlier.

TABLE 1. TOTAL SALES AND STOCKS

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 = 100

	Value of home sales		Value of stocks end period	
1966	110	*−3*	..	..
1967	104	*−5*	..	..
1968	108	*4*	..	..
1969	103	*−5*	..	..
1970	107	*4*	..	..
1971	115	*8*	..	..
1972	121	*5*	..	..
1971 4th quarter	140	*4*	152	*6*
1972 1st quarter	102	*2*	164	*11*
2nd quarter	111	*4*	146	*8*
3rd quarter	123	*7*	154	*4*
4th quarter	149	*6*	169	*12*
1973 1st quarter	120	*18*	184	*12*
2nd quarter	123	*11*	171	*17*
3rd quarter	130	*6*	173	*12*
1972 October‡	165	*6*	140	*1*
November	137	*4*	167	*8*
December	145	*8*	169	*12*
1973 January	87	*22*	162	*6*
February	126	*22*	169	*5*
March	146	*13*	184	*12*
April	133	*10*	163	*11*
May	114	*9*	173	*15*
June	121	*14*	171	*17*
July	107	*5*	173	*15*
August	124	*9*	179	*19*
September	159	*3*	173	*12*
October	184	*12*	162	*16*

TABLE 2. ANALYSIS BY DEPARTMENT

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales		Stocks (‡)
	October 1973	January-October 1973	October 1973
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	19	1	2
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	−2	6	41
Women's underwear	19	10	−16
Women's hose and children's socks	9	−11	− 2
Women's millinery	6	− 1	138
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	14	6	28
Children's wear	−5	− 9	−14
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	−	15	−13
Gloves	42	37	− 9
Piece-goods and nets	−6	1	43
Household textiles	44	37	94
Floor coverings, furniture and hardware	10	15	37
Boots and shoes	8	4	− 7
Total†	12	11	16

† Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
‡ Values at cost.

Notes

These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, The Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP (Tel: 01-580 2902).

Production in the cotton industry

STATISTICS issued by the Textile Statistics Bureau show that in the period January to September 1973 the amount of cloth woven was 2 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of last year. Production of single yarn increased by 5 per cent and doubled yarn by 13 per cent.

PRODUCTION IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY

Annual totals and weekly averages

	Single yarn(†)		Double yarn		Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (‡)	Spun man-made yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Million lb.				Million lin. yards	
1963	488.7	127.0	131.4	107.0	1,014.1	560.3
1964	508.1	145.9	136.1	120.0	1,033.1	610.1
1965	484.8	142.5	131.5	120.3	1,015.0	624.4
1966	455.7	136.2	123.1	110.2	915.3	616.6
1967	383.8	124.8	108.1	105.2	745.0	529.8
1968	377.4	148.7	110.0	114.6	730.7	554.8
1969	366.4	161.3	103.2	134.3	723.4	588.5
1970	349.8	170.7	95.2	126.3	686.4	529.6
1971	293.2	183.6	187.3		611.4	524.7
1972	267.6	180.2	166.2		561.0	513.8
1972 January	5.7	3.6	3.5		11.6	10.9
February	4.1	2.4	2.7		9.3	8.7
March•	5.1	3.6	3.2		11.1	10.2
April	5.4	3.8	3.3		11.8	10.6
May	5.7	4.0	3.6		12.2	11.1
June•	4.4	3.2	2.8		11.6	9.7
July	4.7	3.1	2.8		6.9	7.2
August•	5.4	3.8	3.2		11.3	9.8
September	4.5	3.0	2.9		9.8	9.2
October	5.9	4.0	3.7		11.9	10.9
November•	5.9	3.9	3.6		11.6	10.7
December	4.9	3.3	3.0		9.8	9.4
1973 January•	5.5	3.8	3.5		10.2	10.6
February	5.7	4.1	3.8		10.9	11.2
March	5.6	4.3	4.0		10.9	11.4
April	4.9	3.8	3.6		9.6	10.3
May•	5.5	4.4	3.9		10.4	11.0
June	4.5	3.9	3.4		10.4	11.1
July	3.9	2.8	2.9		6.3	7.8
August•	4.9	4.0	3.5		9.3	9.9
September	4.0	3.3	3.1		8.1	10.2

(†) Spun in the cotton industry. (‡) Including yarns wholly of cotton waste and mixture yarn of cotton and cotton waste. • Average of five weeks.

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TEXTILES

Output in the wool textile industry

THE volume of production in the wool textile industry in September 1973 was 2 per cent higher than in September 1972. Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that in the period January to September 1973 deliveries of woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 7 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1972; deliveries of worsted yarn (excluding semi-worsted yarn) were 1 per cent lower. Production of wool and hair tops was 12 per cent less but that of man-made fibre tops 20 per cent more.

OUTPUT IN THE WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries			
	Raw Wool (Clean weight)	Tops		Woollen Yarn (†)	Worsted Yarn (§)	Woven Fabrics (excluding blankets) (‡)		Blankets (†)
		Wool and Hair	Man-made Fibres			Woollen	Worsted	
	Million kilos					Million sq. yds.		
1963	207.7	137.9	19.1	142.0	108.7	176.8	148.6	35.1
1964	189.7	120.3	25.8	147.8	105.8	177.1	148.3	32.9
1965	182.6	112.3	25.9	146.0	103.2	175.3	147.6	32.8
1966	176.1	104.2	28.5	142.7	100.2	168.4	133.9	30.5
1967	163.3	92.1	27.6	138.1	89.6	163.2	131.3	28.7
1968	177.5	96.6	36.4	147.4	98.2	162.4	132.3	32.7
1969	174.5	92.0	42.2	142.2	100.5	155.6	130.6	32.2
1970	153.1	79.7	44.6	129.4	97.6	138.1	119.3	29.4
1971	141.2	66.2	36.6	130.7	93.0	121.9	100.3	34.1
1972	152.3	75.1	45.9	130.9	101.6	119.4	100.1	34.5
1972 1st quarter	37.2	18.7	11.0	32.3	24.2	27.0	24.8	8.7
2nd quarter	39.3	19.5	11.8	33.8	26.6	30.7	24.7	6.8
3rd quarter	36.0	18.1	10.6	29.8	23.5	29.9	23.4	8.5
4th quarter	39.8	19.0	12.4	35.2	27.2	31.9	27.3	10.5
1973 1st quarter	40.7	19.9	13.3	36.8	27.8	30.9	29.3	10.3
2nd quarter	34.9	16.6	13.9	33.4	24.6	32.5	26.0	8.7
3rd quarter	29.2	13.0	13.0	29.8	21.8	28.8	23.8	8.0
1972 January	12.2	6.1	4.2	10.4	8.1	9.0	8.5	3.0
February	10.8	5.5	2.9	9.2	7.2	7.9	7.4	2.8
March	14.2	7.1	3.9	12.7	8.9	10.1	8.9	2.9
April	11.8	6.1	3.6	10.0	8.0	8.7	7.6	2.3
May	13.8	6.6	4.3	12.0	9.6	11.2	8.6	2.1
June	13.7	6.8	3.9	11.7	9.0	10.8	8.5	2.4
July	11.4	6.6	4.0	8.1	6.9	9.0	7.6	2.2
August	11.1	4.6	3.2	10.7	8.5	10.8	7.4	3.1
September	13.5	6.9	3.6	10.9	8.1	10.1	8.4	3.2
October	13.4	6.2	4.2	11.9	9.6	11.7	9.4	3.8
November	14.1	6.9	4.3	12.4	9.5	11.3	9.9	3.3
December	12.3	5.9	3.9	10.9	8.1	8.9	8.0	3.4
1973 January	14.3	6.8	4.2	12.9	9.5	10.4	9.8	3.9
February	12.3	6.1	4.0	11.3	8.6	9.4	9.2	3.0
March	14.1	7.0	5.1	12.6	9.7	11.1	10.3	3.4
April	11.4	5.6	4.6	10.3	7.8	9.0	8.5	3.0
May	11.5	5.5	4.9	11.1	8.5	11.6	8.9	3.0
June	12.0	5.5	4.4	12.1	8.3	11.9	8.6	2.7
July	9.9	5.1	5.0	9.0	7.3	9.0	8.4	1.9
August	9.0	3.5	3.3	10.0	7.3	8.9	6.9	3.0
September	10.3	4.4	4.7	10.8	7.2	10.9	8.6	3.1

(†) Estimated. (‡) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components. (§) From January 1969 includes semi-worsted yarn; previously yarn of this type was not separately distinguished and the small quantities involved were divided between the woollen and worsted yarn headings. In August deliveries of semi-worsted yarn were 0.9 million kilos.

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Industrial and commercial property

Industry's investment intentions for 1974 and 1975

RECEIPT of replies to the latest Department of Trade and Industry investment intentions survey was spread over November and the first two weeks of December 1973. Most forms were completed during a period of great uncertainty about fuel supplies. All replies however were received before the announcement of the three-day working week.

Manufacturing industry

The forecasts returned in November/December indicate that manufacturers were then expecting investment to increase in real terms by some 12 per cent to 14 per cent between 1973 and 1974 and to show little change between 1974 and 1975. Figures of capital expenditure for the first three quarters of 1973 indicate that the estimate (derived from the previous intentions inquiry) of a 6 per cent rise for the year as a whole is likely to be reached or slightly exceeded.

Increases in investment in 1974 were expected for all industry groups except possibly coal and petroleum products. The outlook for expenditure on new building work was slightly stronger than for investment as a whole.

Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)

Subject to the reservations outlined above, the result of the latest inquiry tended to confirm the previous expectation of a modest rise of some 2 per cent or so in the volume of investment in 1974, following an increase of about 5 per cent in 1973. For 1975, a preliminary forecast derived from the latest inquiry indicated no significant change in the volume of investment.

Information on 'T & I' material

Readers seeking detailed information on material published in *Trade and Industry*—such as the date on which a particular article was published—should contact the DTI Library at 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 5842). The library compiles the quarterly index to *Trade and Industry*.

Capital expenditure of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries in third quarter, 1973

Because of the energy crisis the charts that normally accompany this article and the article on manufacturers' and distributors' stocks have had to be omitted. It is also necessary to publish shorter tables. Full tables and charts were last published in the December 6, 1973 issue of *Trade and Industry*.

Manufacturing industry

MANUFACTURING industry's capital expenditure in the third quarter of 1973 is now estimated at £482 million, at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted, £9 million higher than the provisional estimate.

Investment in the first three quarters of 1973 as a whole has been 4 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year. Investment was higher in most of the industry groups analysed, particularly strong rises of 26, 33 and 37 per cent being experienced by the vehicles group, the engineering, shipbuilding and metal goods group and the textiles, leather and clothing industry group, respectively. There were smaller rises in the food, drink and tobacco group (4 per cent), the paper, printing and publishing group (12 per cent) and the residual group of other manufacturing industries (9 per cent).

Investment in the remaining groups fell sharply, with falls of 20 per cent in both the chemicals and the metal manufacturing groups, and of 36 per cent in the coal and petroleum products group.

Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)

Revised estimates confirm that the capital expenditure of the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) in the third quarter of 1973 was some 6 per cent higher than in the previous quarter, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted. Over the first nine months of 1973, the volume of investment was some 5 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1972. This increase was attributable to greater investment in vehicles and plant and machinery, while expenditure on new building work was well maintained.

In the classification according to industry groups, the increase in investment was particularly marked for retail distribution, with a more modest rise for wholesale distribution, and a small advance for the residual group of industries.

Shipping industry

Revised estimates confirm that investment by this industry was £102 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted. The volume of investment over the first nine months of 1973 has been some 9 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1972.

(continued on next page)

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Sketch plans for the Project have been approved and construction is at present expected to start end 1974. The Project Manager will be Mr. A. J. Truscott.
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Suppliers of British materials who wish to bring their products to notice should also write to the above address. Choice of the source of supply of most of the materials to be used in this project will be the responsibility of the main contractors or sub-contractors, provided that the materials conform to the design requirements and the specification. Contractors will, of course make their choice on normal commercial criteria of price, delivery time, etc., subject to the articles meeting with the approval of the Project Manager.

A further announcement will be made when tenders for the project are about to be invited, advising suppliers of materials about the facilities available at that stage to enable them to ascertain whether their products would be suitable for incorporation in the project, and the arrangements for bringing suitable products to the attention of the selected tenderers for the project.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
continued

TABLE 1. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1970 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED OF MANUFACTURING, DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industrial sectors			Analysis by type of asset		
		Manufacturing industries	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1965	3,236	1,732	1,378	126	988	565	1,684
1966	3,244	1,780	1,344	120	954	556	1,733
1967	3,307	1,735	1,402	169	932	603	1,772
1968	3,689 (3,601)*	1,846 (1,795)*	1,553 (1,546)*	290 (260)*	950	759 (729)*	1,980 (1,922)*
1969	3,857 (3,945)*	1,976 (2,027)*	1,649 (1,656)*	232 (262)*	1,042	724 (754)*	2,091 (2,149)*
1970	4,217	2,129	1,723	364	1,068	850	2,299
1971	4,085	1,968	1,752	365	1,083	816	2,186
1972	4,089	1,775	1,861	454	1,065	947	2,077
1970 1st quarter	1,016	515	421	80	254	203	559
2nd quarter	1,062	534	435	93	269	216	577
3rd quarter	1,056	538	430	88	266	209	580
4th quarter	1,083	542	438	104	279	222	582
1971 1st quarter	1,017	511	434	73	277	183	557
2nd quarter	1,030	498	433	99	268	214	548
3rd quarter	1,038	491	445	102	270	215	553
4th quarter	1,090	468	441	91	268	204	527
1972 1st quarter	1,014	466	449	99	269	209	536
2nd quarter	1,022	447	459	116	264	236	522
3rd quarter	1,007	430	469	107	264	236	507
4th quarter	1,047	432	484	131	268	267	512
1973 1st quarter	1,109	465	482	162	263	296	549
2nd quarter	1,004	447	468	89	253	219	533
3rd quarter	1,081	482	497	102	266	246	569

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting—after exclusion of dwellings—for 53 per cent of total expenditure in 1972. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and the public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy. For all industries covered, public expenditure (eg by the British Steel Corporation) is included. However, the figures are largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

* After allowing for expenditure, brought forward into 1968 from 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grants which ended on 31 December 1968, estimated at £51 million for manufacturing industry, £7 million for distributive and service industry, and £30 million for shipping. The estimate for shipping is particularly uncertain because of the erratic nature of this industry's capital expenditure, while that for the distributive and service industries is uncertain because of the smallness of the effect.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

TABLE 2. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AT 1970 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

Period	Total all manufacturing industries	Analysis by industry group									Analysis of type of asset		
		Food drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals	Metal manufacture	Engineering shipbuilding and metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles leather and clothing	Paper printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1965	1,732.2	216.1	47.7	274.6	151.1	356.3	181.6	173.8	127.5	203.5	390.2	102.2	1,239.8
1966	1,780.1	204.3	78.2	305.4	151.9	363.1	193.8	165.0	111.5	206.9	369.8	98.3	1,312.0
1967	1,735.2	236.0	123.6	255.7	155.3	352.5	194.5	132.9	108.7	176.0	317.1	99.5	1,318.6
1968	2,846.1 (1,795.1)*	246.0	127.4	255.5	145.7	390.8	171.9	176.4	111.8	220.6	330.8	109.2	1,406.1 (1,355.1)*
1969	1,976.1 (2,027.1)*	238.6	102.9	296.3	167.8	393.7	208.4	189.4	121.3	257.7	388.7	115.9	1,471.5 (1,522.5)*
1970	2,128.9	245.9	86.3	378.3	256.8	424.7	229.5	172.3	134.2	201.3	393.4	116.1	1,619.4
1971	1,967.6	227.2	117.3	337.6	297.3	371.1	152.2	139.3	113.2	212.4	344.7	107.7	1,515.2
1972	1,775.0	262.5	108.8	264.6	255.0	343.4	108.4	114.7	111.4	206.2	318.9	128.9	1,327.2
1970 1st quarter	515.0	60.8	19.9	90.6	50.1	104.4	56.2	45.2	36.4	51.4	93.8	29.6	391.6
2nd quarter	534.2	65.2	21.7	94.1	58.2	107.0	58.4	45.1	33.6	50.9	100.0	29.3	404.9
3rd quarter	538.2	56.2	26.2	95.3	64.6	108.2	61.0	45.1	32.1	49.5	98.4	29.3	410.5
4th quarter	541.5	63.7	18.5	98.3	83.5	105.1	53.9	36.9	32.1	94.5	101.2	27.9	412.4
1971 1st quarter	510.7	57.0	25.9	89.6	71.0	103.4	42.8	40.5	29.3	51.2	90.4	26.4	393.9
2nd quarter	497.7	55.6	26.1	81.3	75.2	96.1	41.3	37.5	29.8	54.8	86.8	26.5	384.4
3rd quarter	491.0	56.7	32.2	84.7	78.0	89.2	36.9	31.2	27.5	54.6	82.4	26.7	381.9
4th quarter	468.2	57.9	33.1	82.0	73.1	82.4	31.2	30.1	26.8	51.8	85.1	28.1	355.0
1972 1st quarter	466.3	61.5	33.1	76.0	79.1	82.4	29.9	25.6	25.4	53.3	83.4	29.2	353.7
2nd quarter	446.5	62.6	30.7	70.8	68.5	81.9	24.4	28.1	27.4	52.1	81.0	30.2	335.3
3rd quarter	430.4	68.0	23.8	62.3	54.1	88.0	25.0	29.6	28.8	50.8	79.2	32.9	318.3
4th quarter	431.8	70.4	21.2	55.5	53.3	91.1	29.1	31.4	29.8	50.0	76.3	36.6	319.9
1973 1st quarter	464.7	74.9	18.7	57.0	57.6	102.9	32.7	36.1	30.8	54.0	77.5	34.7	352.5
2nd quarter	447.4	61.5	21.5	57.8	44.2	111.3	31.5	33.9	29.0	56.7	73.5	31.9	342.0
3rd quarter	482.1	62.6	16.3	52.3	59.7	120.3	35.7	44.0	31.5	59.7	79.7	34.1	368.3

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TABLE 3. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN THE DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING SHIPPING) AT 1970 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industry group			Analysis by type of asset		
		Wholesale distribution	Retail distribution	Other industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1965	1,378	164	257	957	592	342	444
1966	1,344	148	232	964	580	342	421
1967	1,402	169	224	1,008	611	338	453
1968	1,553 (1,546)*	165	282	1,107 (1,100)*	616	367	570 (563)*
1969	1,649 (1,656)*	160	295	1,194 (1,201)*	649	384	615 (622)*
1970	1,723	176	299	1,249	670	383	671
1971	1,752	185	310	1,258	736	355	661
1972	1,861	177	370	1,314	744	387	730
1970 1st quarter	421	44	76	301	159	95	167
2nd quarter	435	46	74	315	167	98	171
3rd quarter	430	45	75	309	166	96	167
4th quarter	438	41	74	323	177	95	166
1971 1st quarter	434	45	76	313	185	87	161
2nd quarter	433	46	80	307	181	92	161
3rd quarter	445	46	78	321	187	90	168
4th quarter	441	48	76	317	183	87	171
1972 1st quarter	449	44	83	322	184	90	174
2nd quarter	459	44	89	326	183	94	182
3rd quarter	469	41	96	333	184	99	186
4th quarter	484	49	103	332	192	103	189
1973 1st quarter	482	48	96	338	185	107	190
2nd quarter	468	44	103	321	179	99	190
3rd quarter	497	45	108	345	186	113	199

TABLE 4. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT CURRENT PRICES OF MANUFACTURING, DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

£ million

Period	Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry
1965	2,692	1,423	1,169	100
1966	2,787	1,517	1,172	99
1967	2,862	1,485	1,237	140
1968	3,306	1,639	1,420	247
1969	3,599	1,822	1,559	217
1970	4,217	2,129	1,723	364
1971	4,438	2,161	1,893	384
1972	4,758	2,092	2,146	520
1970 1st quarter	938	465	403	71
2nd quarter	1,033	511	427	95
3rd quarter	1,043	547	419	77
4th quarter	1,202	607	474	122
1971 1st quarter	1,027	517	446	65
2nd quarter	1,080	514	458	108
3rd quarter	1,117	553	471	94
4th quarter	1,214	578	517	119
1972 1st quarter	1,109	521	497	91
2nd quarter	1,152	490	522	139
3rd quarter	1,144	514	524	106
4th quarter	1,354	567	603	184
1973 1st quarter	1,327	568	594	165
2nd quarter	1,255	538	595	121
3rd quarter	1,356	629	616	111

NOTES TO TABLES

Capital expenditure comprises expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1968 edition:

Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXIII
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by finance houses and similar businesses)
Retail MLH 820, 821
Other Industries Order XX (Construction); XXII (Transport and Communication) excluding 701—Railways, 706—Port and Inland Water Transport, 707—Air Transport and 708—Postal Services and Telecommunications; XXIV (Insurance, Banking, Finance and Business Services) including leasing by Finance Houses and similar Businesses and excluding Trustee Savings Banks; XXV (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872—Educational Services and 874—Medical and Dental Services; and XXVI (Miscellaneous Services).

The estimates, with the exception of those for manufacturing industry in Table 2, are shown to the nearest £m but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments. Also, there may be an apparent discrepancy between the totals and the sum of the constituent parts due to rounding.

Hosiery and other knitted goods: index of production

IN the three months ended September 1973 the volume of production of hosiery and other knitted goods, seasonally adjusted (including knitted fabrics), was provisionally estimated to have been 8 per cent less than in the three months ended June 1973 and 5 per cent less than in the three months ended September 1972.

The seasonally adjusted figures for 1973 are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1972 and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1973 have been incorporated. The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for other seasonal variations.

The unadjusted index of production (excluding warp knitting) will be published later.

1970 = 100

1968	88
1969	98
1970	100
1971	99
1972	100

	Including warp knitting	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1972 1st quarter	90	97
2nd quarter	99	101
3rd quarter	97	100
4th quarter	113	101
1973 1st quarter	97	104
2nd quarter	100	103
3rd quarter p	92	95
1972 April	92	98
May	100	107
June	105	99
July	90	102
August	89	98
September	113	100
October	116	97
November	121	101
December	101	104
1973 January	86	100
February	101	105
March	105	108
April	95	102
May	99	106
June	106	100
July p	85	97
August p	85	93
September p	106	94

Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the third quarter of 1973

Manufacturing industry

REVISED figures indicate that manufacturers' stocks rose by £90 million at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted in the third quarter of 1973, £7 million less than the provisional estimate.

There was a large increase in work in progress and a moderate increase in stocks of materials and fuel. Finished goods stocks, however, fell for the second consecutive quarter.

Strong stockbuilding continued in the engineering and chemicals industries. This, coupled with somewhat smaller increases in the food, drink and tobacco group and the residual group of other manufacturing industries, more than outweighed the small falls experienced by the remaining two groups.

The stocks/output ratio remained low at 87.4 in index form (end 1969 = 100).

Distributive industries

Revised estimates indicate that wholesalers' stocks rose by £19 million at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the third quarter of 1973. This increase was mainly attributable to a large rise in stocks held by general wholesale distributors, partly offset by a reduction in stocks held by dealers in industrial materials and machinery. In the same period, retailers' stocks rose by £34 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 1. VALUE OF PHYSICAL INCREASE OF MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS AT 1970 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1972	12,617	9,260	1,715	1,642
1965	556	460	67	29
1966	359	315	28	16
1967	115	72	17	26
1968	414	269	85	60
1969	375	320	42	13
1970	205	175	68	−38
1971	−145	−218	52	21
1972	−448	−498	28	22
1970 1st quarter	−4	22	5	−31
2nd quarter	96	76	18	2
3rd quarter	39	26	16	−3
4th quarter	74	51	29	−6
1971 1st quarter	2	10	14	−22
2nd quarter	−80	−113	26	7
3rd quarter	−43	−67	9	15
4th quarter	−23	−47	3	21
1972 1st quarter	−150	−156	15	−9
2nd quarter	−117	−145	−12	40
3rd quarter	−129	−125	4	−8
4th quarter	−51	−72	22	−1
1973 1st quarter	238	168	18	52
2nd quarter	238	87	−16	166
3rd quarter r	144	91	19	34

TABLE 2. VALUE OF THE PHYSICAL INCREASE OF STOCKS HELD BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AT 1970 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Analysis by industry group							Analysis by type of asset		
	All manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding, vehicles and metal goods	Textiles leather and clothing	Other manufacturing industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
Level of stocks at end 1972	9,260	1,244	852	725	4,615	760	1,064	3,179	3,692	2,389
1965	460	19	33	38	305	3	62	117	207	137
1966	315	1	36	−23	222	31	48	10	145	160
1967	72	34	7	−41	120	−38	−11	−16	140	−52
1968	269	10	72	37	67	34	49	102	108	59
1969	320	33	75	−5	73	76	69	108	25	187
1970	175	11	42	37	71	2	12	138	−63	100
1971	−218	10	15	8	−198	−61	8	−237	1	19
1972	−498	−11	−29	−46	−290	−104	−18	−178	−109	−211
1970 1st quarter	22	3	21	−7	−14	5	12	26	−43	39
2nd quarter	76	7	3	12	50	5	−1	67	23	−14
3rd quarter	26	−1	13	11	4	–	−1	27	−40	38
4th quarter	51	1	5	20	31	−8	3	18	−3	37
1971 1st quarter	10	1	−3	38	−22	−10	7	−40	6	44
2nd quarter	−113	−3	12	−25	−60	−39	1	−70	−35	−9
3rd quarter	−67	−14	3	−8	−40	−7	−1	−72	20	−15
4th quarter	−47	27	3	3	−76	−5	1	−56	10	−1
1972 1st quarter	−156	−11	9	−48	−49	−35	−23	−54	−20	−82
2nd quarter	−145	16	−32	4	−122	−19	8	−75	−13	−56
3rd quarter	−125	−18	6	−3	−69	−30	−10	−42	−38	−45
4th quarter	−72	1	−11	1	−50	−21	7	−7	−38	−28
1973 1st quarter	168	20	13	24	65	6	40	62	70	36
2nd quarter	87	−4	22	−8	66	19	−7	81	43	−37
3rd quarter r	91	11	25	−11	59	−6	11	28	83	−21

Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification (1968 edition)

Manufacturing Orders III to XIX

Distributive Trades Order XXIII:

Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margin of error involved in quarterly seasonal adjustments. Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts are due to rounding.

TABLE 3. VALUE OF THE PHYSICAL INCREASE OF STOCKS HELD BY WHOLESALERS AT 1970 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total wholesalers	General wholesale distributors	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery
Level of stocks at end 1972	1,715	1,040	163	512
1965	67	30	7	31
1966	28	21	—	7
1967	17	9	—	8
1968	85	57	4	25
1969	42	19	−2	26
1970	68	15	—	53
1971	52	41	−3	14
1972	28	31	14	−17
1970 1st quarter	5	−3	1	6
2nd quarter	18	10	−3	11
3rd quarter	16	−4	−2	21
4th quarter	29	11	4	14
1971 1st quarter	14	3	1	11
2nd quarter	26	20	1	5
3rd quarter	9	12	—	−3
4th quarter	3	6	−4	2
1972 1st quarter	15	2	2	10
2nd quarter	−12	−4	3	−11
3rd quarter	4	23	3	−22
4th quarter	22	10	6	6
1973 1st quarter	18	42	−12	−12
2nd quarter	−16	−1	4	−19
3rd quarter r	19	40	6	−27

TABLE 4. INCREASE IN THE BOOK VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1972	14,723	10,793	2,017	1,913
1965	694	571	73	50
1966	586	480	51	55
1967	260	180	47	33
1968	849	581	138	130
1969	969	775	104	90
1970	1,140	898	162	80
1971	699	399	160	140
1972	550	242	189	119
1970 1st quarter	283	254	16	13
2nd quarter	312	258	26	28
3rd quarter	226	139	78	9
4th quarter	321	248	43	30
1971 1st quarter	244	193	29	22
2nd quarter	277	162	60	55
3rd quarter	96	11	70	15
4th quarter	82	34	—	48
1972 1st quarter	−10	−34	−2	26
2nd quarter	98	20	18	60
3rd quarter	151	53	99	−1
4th quarter	313	204	75	34
1973 1st quarter	542	417	39	86
2nd quarter	619	504	53	62
3rd quarter r	935	636	215	84

Book Values exclude VAT. Purchase Tax payable on retailers' stock prior to the second quarter of 1973.

TABLE 5. THE RELATIONSHIP OF MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS TO MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

Index numbers—4th quarter 1969 = 100 Seasonally adjusted

	Stock levels at 1970 prices	Production (with 1970 net output weight)	Ratio of stocks to production
1961 1st quarter	77	75	102.7
2nd quarter	78	76	102.2
3rd quarter	78	75	103.7
4th quarter	78	74	104.9
1962 1st quarter	78	74	104.3
2nd quarter	78	76	102.7
3rd quarter	78	76	101.9
4th quarter	78	75	103.3
1963 1st quarter	78	74	105.3
2nd quarter	78	77	101.0
3rd quarter	78	79	97.7
4th quarter	79	81	96.7
1964 1st quarter	80	84	95.1
2nd quarter	82	84	97.5
3rd quarter	83	85	98.1
4th quarter	85	87	97.7
1965 1st quarter	87	87	99.5
2nd quarter	88	87	100.7
3rd quarter	89	87	102.3
4th quarter	90	89	101.5
1966 1st quarter	91	90	101.1
2nd quarter	92	90	102.2
3rd quarter	93	90	103.3
4th quarter	93	87	106.8

Index numbers—4th quarter 1969 = 100 Seasonally adjusted

	Stock levels at 1970 prices	Production (with 1970 net output weight)	Ratio of stocks to production
1967 1st quarter	94	89	105.7
2nd quarter	94	90	104.9
3rd quarter	94	90	104.8
4th quarter	94	91	102.7
1968 1st quarter	93	95	98.4
2nd quarter	94	96	98.4
3rd quarter	96	96	99.5
4th quarter	97	97	99.7
1969 1st quarter	98	99	99.6
2nd quarter	99	100	98.7
3rd quarter	99	100	99.6
4th quarter	100	100	100.0
1970 1st quarter	100	100	100.3
2nd quarter	101	99	101.7
3rd quarter	101	100	101.1
4th quarter	102	101	100.8
1971 1st quarter	102	100	101.8
2nd quarter	101	100	100.3
3rd quarter	100	99	100.6
4th quarter	100	99	100.5
1972 1st quarter	98	98	99.5
2nd quarter	96	101	95.2
3rd quarter	95	102	93.6
4th quarter	94	105	89.6
1973 1st quarter	96	111	87.0
2nd quarter	97	110	88.0
3rd quarter	99	112	87.4

(1) The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter; the index of production refers to production during the quarter.
(2) The 1970 index of production has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1969 for the purpose of this table.
(3) The index numbers of the stocks production ratio are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.

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Retail sales in November 1973

THE seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in November is 112.5 (1971=100), showing a small increase over the October level, some of which may have derived from the special £10 payment to pensioners. There was a recovery in the volume of sales by food shops (this volume index has been moving somewhat erratically in recent months). Total sales by non-food shops were virtually unchanged.

In the latest three months, September-November, the volume of total sales was ¾ per cent more than in the previous three months. Between these periods the volume of sales by durable goods shops increased by 4 per cent; sales by other non-food shops (which include department stores and mail-order businesses) rose by 2 per cent; and sales by clothing and footwear shops by 1 per cent. The volume of sales by food shops was down by 1½ per cent.

Total retail sales in the three months September-November were 3½ per cent more than a year earlier, in volume terms.

TABLE 1. VOLUME OF RETAIL SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of sales per week (average 1971 prices) 1971 = 100

(Sales in 1971 £ million Provisional estimates)	All kinds of business (15,895)	Food shops (6,693)	Non-food shops Total (9,202)	Clothing and footwear shops (2,314)	Durable goods shops (1,801)	Other non-food shops (†) (5,087)
1966	92.8	98.3	89.0	93	84	89
1967	94.6	99.5	91.1	93	87	92
1968	97.2	100.5	94.8	96	92	96
1969	97.3	101.6	94.2	96	89	96
1970	99.0	101.7	97.1	98	92	99
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100
1972	105.8	101.5	109.0	105	115	109
1971 1st quarter	97.8	100.5	95.8	99	95	95
2nd quarter	99.7	99.8	99.6	100	96	101
3rd quarter	100.5	99.6	101.1	100	104	101
4th quarter	102.1	100.2	103.5	101	106	104
1972 1st quarter	102.1	99.7	103.9	100	107	104
2nd quarter	104.6	101.0	107.1	104	114	107
3rd quarter	107.2	101.9	111.1	108	118	110
4th quarter	109.5	103.3	114.0	107	122	114
1973 1st quarter	112.0	100.6	120.3	116	131	118
2nd quarter	108.2	100.6	113.7	105	122	115
3rd quarter	110.7	101.7	117.3	108	127	118
1972 September*	106.9	101.3	111.0	108	117	110
October	108.0	101.4	112.8	107	120	113
November	108.9	102.9	113.3	108	122	113
. . .						
1973 January	109.4	99.6	116.5	113	125	115
February	111.8	101.4	119.4	115	132	117
March*	114.2	100.7	124.1	120	135	122
April	107.1	100.5	111.9	103	121	113
May	106.7	99.5	111.9	100	122	114
June*	110.3	101.5	116.7	110	124	117
July	110.8	102.0	117.1	108	126	118
August	111.0	102.3	117.3	107	126	119
September*	110.4	100.9	117.3	108	128	118
October	111.9	99.4	121.0	112	131	122
November	112.5	101.2	120.8	109	132	122
1973 June-August	110.7	101.9	117.0	109	125	118
Sept.-Nov.	111.5	100.5	119.5	110	130	120
Percentage increase	0.7	−1.4	2.1	1	4	2

The indices for all shops, food shops and total non-food shops are shown to the first decimal place to help interpretation, but should not be regarded as necessarily accurate to the final digit. The best indication of the recent trend is normally obtained by comparing the average index for the latest three months with the average for the immediately preceding three months but month to month fluctuations may sometimes make it preferable to average two or four months.

The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked* which are of five weeks. The November 1973 sales period was the four weeks from October 28, 1973 to November 24, 1973. The corresponding period in 1972 was from October 29, 1972 to November 25, 1972.

(†) Including department stores and mail order businesses.

TABLE 2. VALUE OF RETAIL SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1971 = 100

(Sales in 1971 £ million Provisional Estimates)	All kinds of business (15,895)	Food shops (6,693)	Non-food shops Total (9,202)	Clothing and footwear shops (2,314)	Durable goods shops (1,801)	Other non-food shops (†) (5,087)
1966	72.7	75.0	71.0	77	68	69
1967	75.3	77.2	73.8	78	72	73
1968	80.4	81.2	79.9	82	79	80
1969	84.9	87.0	83.3	85	79	84
1970	91.4	92.1	90.9	92	87	92
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100
1972	112.0	108.9	114.2	112	118	114
1971 1st quarter	94.5	95.8	93.5	97	93	92
2nd quarter	99.2	99.2	99.3	99	96	101
3rd quarter	101.7	101.2	102.0	100	104	102
4th quarter	104.6	103.9	105.1	103	106	106
1972 1st quarter	106.0	104.7	106.9	105	109	107
2nd quarter	109.1	106.3	111.2	110	115	110
3rd quarter	113.9	110.1	116.6	116	121	115
4th quarter	118.9	114.6	122.1	119	128	122
1973 1st quarter	123.7	115.4	129.8	131	138	126
2nd quarter	121.8	119.6	123.4	121	128	123
3rd quarter	127.7	124.4	130.0	129	136	129
1972 September*	114.6	110.8	117.4	118	120	116
October	116.8	111.9	120.3	117	125	120
November	118.2	113.7	121.5	120	127	120
. . .						
1973 January	119.9	112.6	125.2	126	131	123
February	123.2	115.8	128.5	130	138	125
March*	127.3	117.3	134.5	136	143	131
April	119.6	118.0	120.8	118	126	120
May	120.5	119.3	121.4	116	127	122
June*	124.6	121.1	127.2	128	130	126
July	126.2	122.3	129.0	127	134	128
August	127.5	124.3	129.9	128	135	129
September*	129.0	126.3	130.9	130	137	129
October	133.1	128.5	136.5	136	140	135
November	134.6	131.3	137.1	134	143	136
1973 June-Aug.	126.0	122.5	128.6	128	133	127
Sept.-Nov.	132.0	128.5	134.5	133	140	133
Percentage increase	4.8	4.9	4.6	4	5	4

Hire purchase and other instalment credit business in November 1973

FINANCE houses and retailers advanced £246 million in new instalment credit agreements in November (in seasonally adjusted terms). Lending by finance houses amounted to £126 million, bringing their total for the latest three months September-November to £367 million, 2 per cent more than in the previous three months. Lending by retailers followed a very similar pattern. They advanced £120 million in November and £361 million in the latest three months as a whole, 3 per cent more than in the June-August period.

The total value of goods sold by retailers on instalment credit terms was less in November than in October, but in the latest three months showed a 3 per cent increase on the preceding three months. Sales by durable goods shops increased by 2 per cent on average between these three-monthly periods, sales by department stores increased by 5 per cent and sales by other instalment credit retailers (mainly mail-order houses) increased by 4 per cent.

The total debt outstanding to finance houses and retailers increased by £29 million in November and by £96 million in the three months September-November, compared with £106 million in the June-August period. The greater part of these increases was in instalments owing to finance houses which went up by £74 million in September-November compared with £80 million in June-August. At the end of November the total debt outstanding to retailers and finance houses was £2,451 million (*not* seasonally adjusted), 23 per cent more than a year earlier.

TABLE 1. HIRE-PURCHASE AND OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT BUSINESS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total		Finance Houses†		Retailers‡	
	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt
1969	1,587	−20	701	−21	886	1
1970	1,735	84	822	58	913	26
1971	2,053	240	990	165	1,063	75
1972	2,497	424	1,222	296	1,275	128
1971 3rd quarter	572	107	285	74	287	33
4th quarter	572	83	274	61	298	22
1972 1st quarter	575	87	273	57	302	30
2nd quarter	612	108	304	75	308	33
3rd quarter	640	123	309	75	331	48
4th quarter	670	106	336	89	334	17
1973 1st quarter	770	177	402	136	368	41
2nd quarter	666	78	329	53	337	25
3rd quarter	720	108	368	84	352	24
1973 April	220	35	109	22	111	13
May	221	11	109	8	112	3
June	225	32	111	23	114	9
July	235	34	117	25	118	9
August	252	40	133	32	119	8
September	233	34	118	27	115	7
October	249	33	123	22	126	11
November	246	29	126	25	120	4
1973 Jun.-Aug.	712	106	361	80	351	26
Sept.-Nov.	728	96	367	74	361	22
Percentage increase	2		2		3	
Debt outstanding at December 31, 1972 (unadjusted)	—	2,047	—	1,306	—	741

† Direct business only: ie excluding agreements block discounted with finance houses by retailers.

‡ Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'. For further definitions see footnote to Table 2

TABLE 2. RETAILERS' INSTALMENT CREDIT SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1966 = 100

	Total†	Durable goods shops	Department stores	Other instalment credit retailers‡
H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1966 §				
£ million	(862)	(327)	(46)	(489)
1969	111	100	113	117
1970	121	112	119	128
1971	134	138	138	131
1972	158	162	157	155
1971 3rd quarter	143	154	145	136
4th quarter	147	153	145	144
1972 1st quarter	149	151	152	148
2nd quarter	153	163	157	146
3rd quarter	164	167	164	162
4th quarter	165	166	155	166
1973 1st quarter	183	177	188	186
2nd quarter	168	159	176	173
3rd quarter	174	163	184	181
1973 April	166	159	172	170
May	168	158	178	174
June*	170	160	177	176
July	176	167	185	181
August	177	161	181	187
September*	171	161	184	176
October	188	168	196	200
November	181	168	189	189
1973 Jun.-Aug. av.	174	163	181	181
Sept.-Nov. av.	179	165	190	188
Percentage increase	3	2	5	4

† Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'.

‡ General stores (other than department stores), general mail order houses and co-operative societies' non-durable goods departments.

§ Excluding sales against checks issued by other organisations.

The monthly periods for retailers consists of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The period covered by November 1973 sales was the four weeks from October 28, 1973 to November 24, 1973. The corresponding period in 1972 was from October 29, 1972 to November 25, 1972.

Energy trends: correction

TABLE 15 of the Energy Trends section which appeared on page 31 of *Trade and Industry* for January 3 contained errors. The table is reprinted below giving corrected figures.

The figures in these monthly tables are consistent with those appearing subsequently in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics*. Figures for the latest month and the corresponding monthly cumulative total are provisional and are liable to subsequent revision as may be necessary.

TABLE 15. DELIVERIES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR INLAND CONSUMPTION

	Total §	Aviation spirit and aviation wide-cut gasoline	Motor spirit	Industrial and white spirits	Kerosene: Aviation turbine fuel	Kerosene: Burning oil	Kerosene: Vaporising oil	Gas/diesel oil: Derv fuel	Gas/diesel oil: Other	Fuel oil †	Lubricating oils	Bitumen	Paraffin wax
1968	77,746	445	12,808	361	2,721	1,967	74	4,577	9,025	30,611	1,134	1,828	55
1969	83,779	377	13,231	241	2,921	2,208	64	4,791	10,349	33,393	1,208	1,812	58
1970	89,404	224	14,010	181	3,202	2,442	53	4,955	11,918	37,975	1,157	2,036	56
1971	90,073	145	14,727	183	3,690	2,525	47	5,104	12,370	38,772	1,129	2,173	61
1972	96,157	139	15,648	211	3,867	2,882	40	5,172	14,874	40,654	1,095	2,169	65
1972 January-October	78,371	117	13,039	179	3,309	2,207	37	4,285	11,928	32,838	918	1,867	54
1973 January-October p	80,451	119	14,161	191	3,604	2,399	31	4,615	11,783	31,689	979	2,093	60
Per cent change	+2.7	+1.8	+8.6	+6.5	+8.9	+8.7	−16.3	+7.7	−1.2	−3.5	+6.7	+12.1	+12.2
1972 October	8,188	12	1,331	20	330	238	3	458	1,217	3,463	98	206	5
1973 October p	8,775	13	1,541	21	365	341	2	531	1,352	3,340	108	224	6
Per cent change	+7.2	+5.8	+15.8	+6.2	+10.7	+43.1	−25.6	+16.1	+11.1	−3.5	+10.3	+8.4	+0.6

§ Including products not shown separately. Excluding fuel consumed by refineries.

† Excluding refinery consumption.

p Provisional.

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Official reserves in December 1973

THE UK official reserves fell by $170 million during December after long-term debt servicing payments of $252 million and accruals of foreign currency borrowing by the public sector totalling $350 million. At the end of December they stood at $6,476 million.

Index of retail sales in Northern Ireland

THE seasonally adjusted index of retail sales in Northern Ireland for October was 150 (1965 = 100), 17 per cent more than in October 1972.

After allowing for price changes, the total volume of sales in October 1973 was 4 per cent higher than a year ealier.

The seasonally adjusted index numbers of the value of sales in October and percentage increases on a year earlier for the main groups of traders are shown below. More detailed information can be obtained from the Ministry of Commerce, Index of Retail Sales, Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX (tel: Belfast (0232) 34488, ext. 336).

		October 1973	
Sales by:	Sales in 1965—£m	Seasonally adjusted value index numbers 1965 = 100	Percentage increases
All kinds of business	256	150	17
Food shops	97	162	20
Non-food shops	159	142	16
Of which:			
Clothing and footwear shops	36	148	20
Durable goods shops	21	165	17
Miscellaneous non-food shops	80	138	13
Department and general stores	22	125	19

British Film Fund Agency returns

THE British Film Fund Agency has authorised the publication of the following information for the eight weeks ended November 24, 1973.

	£
Distributors' Earnings submitted	
Low cost films:	
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	71,840
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	8,206
	80,046
High cost films (including Newsreels after multiplying by 2½)	580,629
Films of not less than 3,000 ft.	660,675
Films under 3,000 ft. (after multiplying by 2½)	35,286
	695,961
Levy collections paid to the Agency by HM Customs and Excise to December 3, 1973 including an estimate of collections approximately covering entertainments for the eight weeks ended November 24, 1973	502,000

The first interim allocation for the seventeenth year will be at the rate of 40 per cent.

Cinema admissions and takings in October 1973

DURING October, counted as a four week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 2.70 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings, including VAT, was £1.21 million. The comparable figures for October 1972 were 2.84 and £1.16 million respectively.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, December 28, 1973.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
A Man's World	BR/E 37191/30/12/78	27	December 27	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Antony Barrier Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2325	BR/E 37050/30/12/78	7	December 28	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2325A	BR/E 37051/30/12/78	7	December 28	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
Helle	EC 37189/30/12/78	91	December 27	LMG Film Distributors Ltd.	Filmsonor Marceau, Paris and Paradox Production, Paris
			FOREIGN		
The Sting	F 37188	129	December 27	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Universal Pictures
The Right to be Born	F 37190	89	December 27	Cathay Films Ltd.	Producciones Anco S.A., Mexico

Amendments to the Register:
The playing time of the film 'They're a Weird Mob' (BR/E 31699) registered on October 11, 1966 has been amended to 90 minutes.
Correction to the Register:
The registration number of the film 'Blue Movie Blackmail' registered on October 11, 1973 has been corrected to BR/E 37082C/14/10/78.
The registration number of the film 'Don't Look Now' registered on October 4, 1973 has been corrected to BR/E 37067C/7/10/78.
The registration number of the film 'The Adventures of Barry McKenzie' registered on October 11, 1973 has been corrected to BR/E 37080/14/10/78.

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, January 4, 1974.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
White Cargo	BR/E 37198/6/1/79	75	January 3	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.
Movietone News 2326	BR/E 37207/6/1/79	10	January 4	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2326A	BR/E 37208/6/1/79	9	January 4	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Ben Gurion	F 37192	105	December 31	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Covenant Communications Corporation, Geneva
Third Part of the Night	F 37193	106	December 31	Pan European Films Ltd.	Film Polski, Warsaw
Lokis	F 37194	83	December 31	Pan European Films Ltd.	Film Polski, Warsaw
Blindman	F 37195	96	January 2	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	ABCO Films Inc.
The Lusty Wives of Canterbury	F 37196	94	January 2	Cinecenta Film Distributors Ltd.	Theatre and Film Enterprises, Paris
Seven Samurai	F 37197	199	January 2	Connoisseur Films Ltd.	The Toho Company Ltd., Tokyo

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.
Dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25 1972
civil aviation balance of payments (A)	Mar. 16 1972
trade by air (6M)	Oct. 18 1973
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	Dec. 20 1973
quarterly figures (Q)	Mar. 22 1973
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Oct. 11 1973
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	Nov. 29 1973
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	Mar. 1 1973
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	Apr. 28 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	This week
Catering trades turnover (M)	Dec. 13 1973
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	Aug. 2 1973
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	Nov. 22 1973
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	Jan. 3 1974
N. Ireland (M)	Nov. 15 1973
Computers: UK market (Q)	May 24 1973
Construction work overseas (A)	Oct. 11 1973
ECGD business (Q)	June 21 1973
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	June 21 1973
Energy trends (M)	Jan. 3 1974
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	Dec. 13 1973
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	This week
cinema admissions and takings (M)	This week
overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 9 1973
registration of films (A)	Jan. 25 1973
trends in film going (A)	Aug. 19 1971
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	Aug. 30 1973
household consumption (Q)	Oct. 11 1973
Footwear industry:	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	Jan. 3 1974
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	This week
Foreign trade:	
EFTA (Q)	Mar. 23 1972
industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	Dec. 6 1973
world exports of manufactures (A)	Sept. 30 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	Dec. 13 1973
Hire-purchase business (M)	This week
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	Jan. 3 1974
N. Ireland index (M)	Nov. 29 1973
Wales index (Q)	Oct. 18 1973
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	Aug. 30 1973
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Nov. 15 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	This week
investment and earnings overseas (A)	Mar. 29 1973
Machine tools: deliveries and orders (Q)	Nov. 22 1973
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	Nov. 29 1973
production (M)	This week
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	Nov. 29 1973
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	This week
estimated figures (M)	Dec. 13 1973
motor trade turnover (Q)	Aug. 16 1973
Office development permits (Q)	Dec. 20 1973
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	May 10 1973
ECGD business (Q)	June 21 1973
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	Dec. 13 1973
value: analysis of trends (Q)	Dec. 6 1973
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	Aug. 30 1973
Retail prices index (M)	Jan. 3 1974
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	This week
sales, N. Ireland (M)	This week
stocks (M)	Nov. 15 1973
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	Apr. 12 1973
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Dec. 6 1973
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	Jan. 3 1974
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	Apr. 28 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	This week
retail (M)	Nov. 15 1973
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 9 1973
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	Dec. 13 1973
carpet sales (M)	Oct. 25 1973
cotton industry production (M)	This week
hosiery production (M)	This week
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	Nov. 15 1973
orders and deliveries (M)	Nov. 8 1973
wholesale houses' sales (M)	This week
wool exports (Q)	June 14 1973
wool output (M)	This week
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	Jan. 3 1974
overseas travel and tourism (A)	Dec. 21 1972
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	Mar. 29 1973
index numbers (M)	Dec. 20 1973

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	Jan. 3 1974
Business Monitor titles	Sept. 6 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	Dec. 13 1973
ECGD local offices	Dec. 13 1973
Guide to DTI	Dec. 6 1973
Official Receivers' offices	Dec. 20 1973
Programme of trade promotions	Oct. 18 1973
Release dates of economic statistics	Jan. 3 1974

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Business Monitors in the Production, Service and Distributive and Miscellaneous series are normally available by annual subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. The Census of Production reports are available on standing order from the same address or can be purchased separately from the Government Bookshops or through booksellers.

Exceptionally copies can be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Trade and Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Department's Central Library, which will supply prices on request (tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3038).

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application to Department of Trade and Industry, Room 306, Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3LW.

New printing arrangements

The transfer of the responsibility for the printing and publication of Business Monitors to the Business Statistics Office, Newport, Mon., has now been completed and the unit in Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB which formerly undertook this work, has been closed down.

Inquiries about the distribution of Business Monitors should be made to the Business Statistics Office (tel: 0633-56111, ext. 2700; Telex 497121/497122—Answer back BSO Newport).

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Reprints of *Trade and Industry* articles should be ordered within one week of publication from: Director of Publications (PI), HMSO, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN. Reprints cost £3 for 250 copies of a page or part-page, plus 25p for each additional 125 copies; carriage extra.

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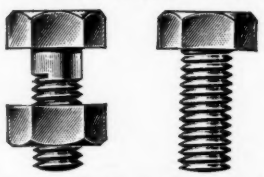

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